

METAL COMPLEXES OF N-HETEROCYCLIC CARBENES AS
RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS AND ANTIBIOTICS

**STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED
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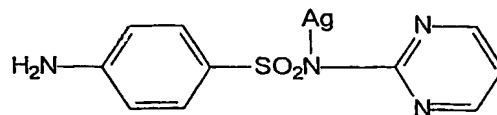
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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to metal-containing, therapeutic, antimicrobial, and antifungic compounds. More particularly, this invention relates to metal complexes of N-heterocyclic carbenes and their use as antimicrobial agents, antifungic agents and radiopharmaceutical compositions.

Silver has long been used for its antimicrobial properties. This usage predates the scientific or medical understanding of its mechanism. For example, the ancient Greeks and Romans used silver coins to maintain the purity of water. Today silver is still used for this same purpose by NASA on its space shuttles. Treatment of a variety of medical conditions using silver nitrate was implemented before 1800. A 1% silver nitrate solution is still widely used today after delivery in infants to prevent gonorrheal ophthalmia. Since at least the later part of the nineteenth century, silver has been applied in a variety of different forms to treat and prevent numerous types of bacteria related afflictions.

Other treatments, such as the application of silver foil to post surgical wounds to prevent infection survived as a medical practice into the 1980's in Europe, and silver nitrate is still used as a topical antimicrobial agent. In the 1960's the very successful burn treatment silver complex, silver sulfadiazine, shown in formula 1 below, was developed. Commercially known as Silvadene® Cream 1%, this complex has remained one of the most effective treatments for preventing infection of second and third degree burns. Silver sulfadiazine has been shown to have good antimicrobial properties against a number of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. It is believed that the slow release of silver at the area of the superficial wound is responsible for the process of healing. Studies on surgically wounded rats have shown the effectiveness of both silver nitrate and silver sulfadiazine to aid in the healing process. By using these common silver antimicrobial agents, inflammation and granulation of wounds were reduced, although the complete mechanism for these phenomena is not understood.



1 Silver Sulfadiazine.

Recently developed silver-coating techniques have lead to the creation of a burn wound dressing called Acticoat. The purpose of this dressing is to avoid adhesion to wounds while providing a barrier against infection. Some clinical trials have also demonstrated the ease of removal of the dressing in contrast to conventional wound dressings treated with silver nitrate. Acticoat has shown an increase in antibacterial function over both silver nitrate and silver sulfadiazine. Acticoat is made up of nanocrystalline silver particles. Antibiotic-resistant strains have developed to both silver nitrate and silver sulfadiazine but not to nano-crystalline silver. The broader range of activity of nanocrystalline silver is apparently due to the release of both silver cations and uncharged silver species. Due to the continuing emergence of antibiotic resistant strains of infectious agents, a need exists for novel antibiotics.

Metal compounds have also played a significant role in other therapeutic applications. One example of the usefulness of the metals can be seen in the field of radiopharmaceuticals. The use of radiation therapy to destroy tumor cells is well known, but tumors can reappear after therapy. Hypoxic cells within the tumor are 2.5 to 3 times more resistant to X-ray radiation than other tumor cells. For this reason, these cells are more likely to survive radiation therapy or chemotherapy and lead to the reappearance of the tumor. Targeting of radionuclides to hypoxic cells will serve as a method to visualize them.

Complexes of γ -ray emitters such as ^{99}Tc are extremely useful as imaging agents, and therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals like ^{89}Sr , ^{153}Sm , ^{186}Re and ^{166}Ho are important in the treatment of bone tumors. Rh-105 emits a gamma ray of 319 keV (19%) that would allow in vivo tracking and dosimetry calculations. Many more radioactive nuclei can be harnessed by using the entire periodic table to construct diagnostic or therapeutic agents.

The usefulness of complexes of radioactive metals is highly dependent on the nature of the chelating ligand. A successful metal drug must both target a specific tissue or organ as well as rapidly clear from other tissues. In addition, for both imaging and tumor treatment, the target organ or tissue must have optimal exposure to the radiopharmaceutical. Therefore, there is a need for novel ligand systems designed to bind radioactive metals.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

While metal complexes of some N-heterocyclic carbenes have been previously known, it has not been recognized that silver complexes of N-heterocyclic carbenes will act as antimicrobial agents. It has likewise not been recognized that complexes of N-heterocyclic carbenes and radioactive metals may be used as radiopharmaceuticals. Strongly chelating ligands, such as the pincer N-heterocyclic carbenes, described herein, can provide an alternate, more advantageous route for the generation of radiopharmaceutical complexes.

It is, therefore, an aspect of the present invention to provide a method of inhibiting microbial growth. The microbial growth is inhibited by exposing the microbe to a silver complex of a N-heterocyclic carbene.

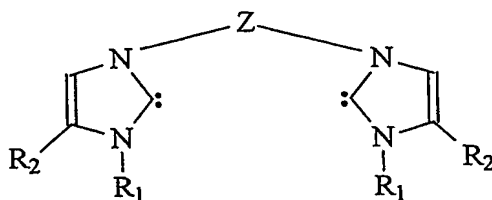
It is also an aspect of the present invention to provide a method of treating cancer cells. The cancer cells are treated by exposing them to a complex of a N-heterocyclic carbene and a radioactive metal. It is, therefore, also an aspect of the present invention to provide novel N-heterocyclic carbenes which, when complexed to silver, are useful as antimicrobial agents, and, when complexed to a radioactive metal, are useful as radiopharmaceuticals.

It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide method of synthesizing radiopharmaceuticals. It is also an aspect of the present invention to provide a method of synthesizing antimicrobial compounds.

At least one or more of the foregoing aspects, together with the advantages thereof over the known art relating to the treatment of infections, which shall become apparent from the specification which follows, are accomplished by the invention as herein after described and claimed.

In general, the present invention provides a method for inhibiting microbial growth or fungic growth comprising the step of administering an effective amount of a silver complex of an N-heterocyclic carbene.

The present invention also provides an N-heterocyclic carbene represented by the formula:



wherein Z is a heterocyclic group and R₁ and R₂ are, independently or in combination, hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ organic group selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heterocyclic, alkoxy groups, and substituted derivatives thereof.

The present invention also provides a method for synthesizing a radiopharmaceutical compound comprising the steps of: reacting an imidazolium salt with either a transition-metal complex or a base to produce an N-heterocyclic carbene; and reacting the N-heterocyclic carbene with a metal to form a metal complex.

The present invention also provides a method for synthesizing an antibiotic compound comprising: reacting an imidazolium salt with a transition metal complex or a base to thereby produce an N-heterocyclic carbene; and reacting the N-heterocyclic carbene with a silver compound to thereby produce a silver complex with the N-heterocyclic carbene.

The present invention also provides a method for treating cancer cells comprising the step of administering an effective amount of a complex of an N-heterocyclic carbene and a radioactive metal.

The present invention also provides a method of creating an image of one or more tissues within a patient comprising the step of administering an effective amount of a complex of a N-heterocyclic carbene and a radioactive metal.

The present invention also provides a nanofiber comprising: a fiber-forming material; and a metal complex of an N-heterocyclic carbene.

The present invention also provides a radiopharmaceutical compound comprising a radioactive-metal complex of an N-heterocyclic carbene.

The present invention also provides a method for treating a cancerous tumor comprising the step of: administering an effective amount of a radioactive-metal complex of an N-heterocyclic carbene.

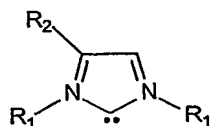
The present invention also provides a method of claim 28, wherein the radioactive metal is an element selected from the group consisting of transition metals, the lanthanide series, and the actinide series.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

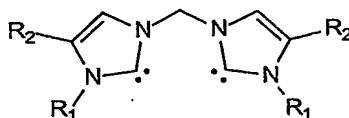
In this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood to one

of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains.

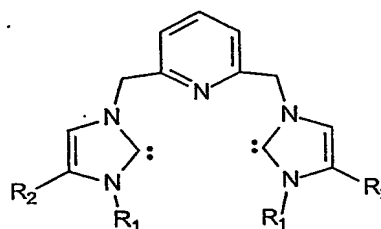
The present invention includes a metal complex of a N-heterocyclic carbene, its method of manufacture, and methods of use. Several general types of N-heterocyclic carbene ligands may be used as ligands for a metal such as silver. These include monodentate carbenes, such as those represented by formula 2, bidentate carbenes such as those represented by formulae 3-5, and bidentate macrocyclic carbenes such as those represented by formulae 6 and 7. With the exception of monodentate carbenes, each of these ligand types has as their basic constituent two N-heterocyclic carbene units bridged by either methylene groups, as in formula 3, dimethylpyridine groups, as in formula 4 and dimethylpyrrole groups as in formula 5, or are parts of rings as in formulae 6 and 7. The water solubility, stability, charge and lipophilicity of silver complexes of these N-heterocyclic carbenes may be modified by changes in R_1 and R_2 . Each R_1 and R_2 , separately or in combination, may be selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_1 - C_{12} substituted alkyl, C_1 - C_{12} cyclo alkyl, C_1 - C_{12} substituted cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_{12} alkenyl, C_1 - C_{12} cycloalkenyl, C_1 - C_{12} substituted cycloalkenyl, C_1 - C_{12} alkynyl, C_1 - C_{12} aryl, C_1 - C_{12} substituted aryl, C_1 - C_{12} arylalkyl, C_1 - C_{12} alkylaryl, C_1 - C_{12} heterocyclic, C_1 - C_{12} substituted heterocyclic and C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy. It is particularly desirable, for at least some pharmaceutical applications, for R_1 and R_2 to be selected such that the resulting metal/N-heterocyclic carbene complex is soluble and stable in an aqueous solution.



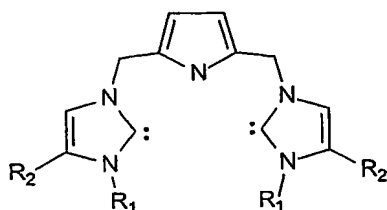
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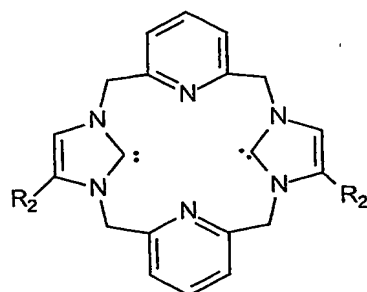
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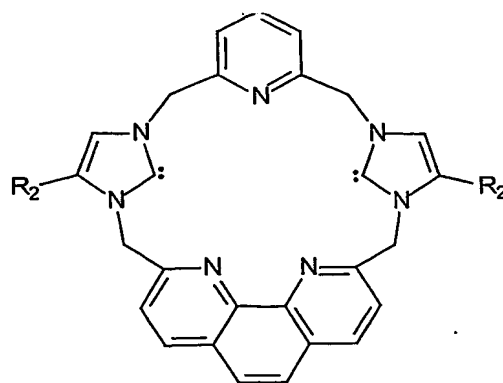
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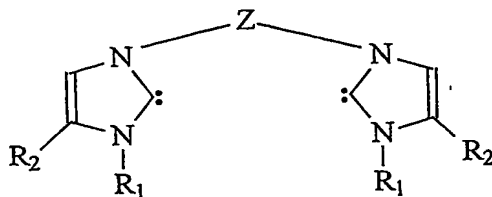
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In one example, the N-heterocyclic carbene is a bidentate carbene represented by formula 4 or 5, where R_1 is a C_1 - C_6 alkyl or C_1 - C_6 hydroxyalkyl group, and R_2 is a hydrogen atom. In one particular example, the N-heterocyclic carbene is represented by formula 4 or 5, where R_1 is a C_2 - C_3 hydroxyalkyl group, and R_2 is a hydrogen atom. In another example, the N-heterocyclic carbene is represented by formula 4 and each adjacent R_1 and R_2 together forms a substituted alkyl group.

As stated above, the present invention also provides novel N-heterocyclic carbenes represented by the formula



wherein Z is a heterocyclic group, and R_1 and R_2 are, independently or in combination, hydrogen or a C_1 - C_{12} organic group selected from the group consisting of alkyl, substituted alkyl, cyclo alkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic and alkoxy groups. In one example, Z is a pyridine or a pyrrole. In another example, Z is dimethylpyridine or dimethyl pyrrole.

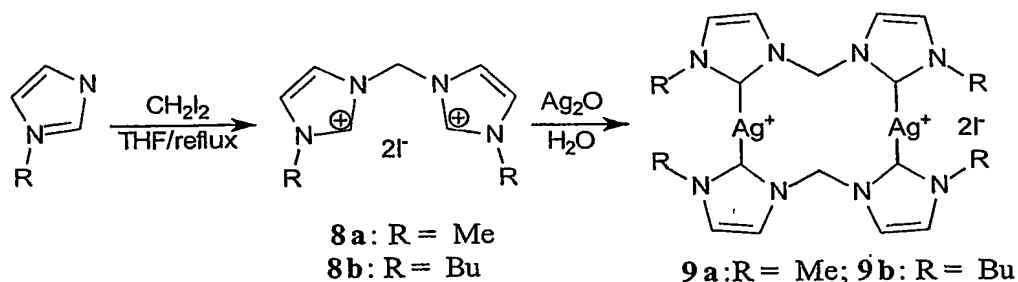
In general, imidazolium salts are the immediate precursors of N-heterocyclic carbenes. Several procedures may be used to convert imidazolium salts to the corresponding N-heterocyclic carbenes. N-Heterocyclic carbenes may be generated from imidazolium salts by deprotonation with bases such as $KOtBu$, KH , and NaH in solvents such as THF and liquid

ammonia. Isolable N-heterocyclic carbenes may replace two-electron donors (such as tetrahydrofuran, carbon monoxide, nitriles, phosphines, and pyridine) on a variety of transition metal complexes to give N-heterocyclic carbene transition metal complexes. However it has not always been practical to isolate the carbenes.

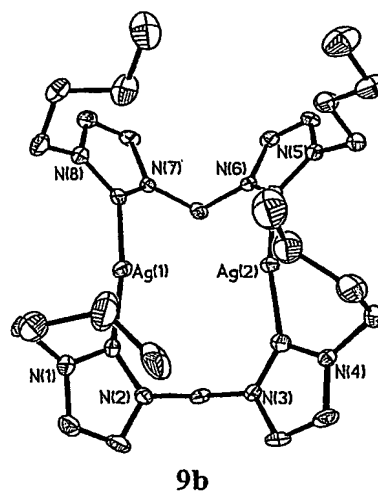
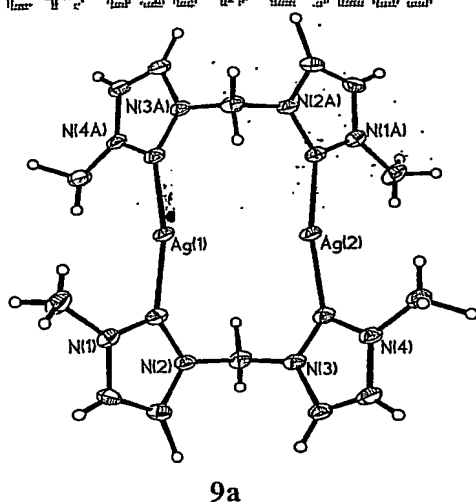
N-Heterocyclic carbene complexes may also be obtained by *in situ* generation of the N-heterocyclic carbene by deprotonation of the corresponding imidazolium salts in the presence of a suitable transition metal complex. Basic ligands on the metal complex, such as hydride, alkoxide, or acetate can deprotonate the imidazolium salt to form the N-heterocyclic carbene that readily binds to the vacant coordination site on a metal. For example $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ has been shown to react with a variety of imidazolium salts to form palladium-carbene complexes.

The imidazolium salt can also be treated with an inorganic or organic base to generate the carbene. The reaction of imidazolium salts with metals containing basic substituents has been shown to be quite useful for the synthesis of transition metal complexes of carbenes. The combination of the basic oxide, Ag_2O , with imidazolium salts may be used to generate silver-carbene complexes. The use of silver-carbene complexes as carbene transfer reagents has been used to provide carbene complexes of gold(I) and palladium(II). Silver-carbene complexes have been employed in this manner to provide complexes with Pd-carbene and Cu-carbene bonds. The formation of transition metal-carbene bonds, using carbene transfer reagents is favored in many situations because the reactions proceed under mild conditions and without the use of strong bases.

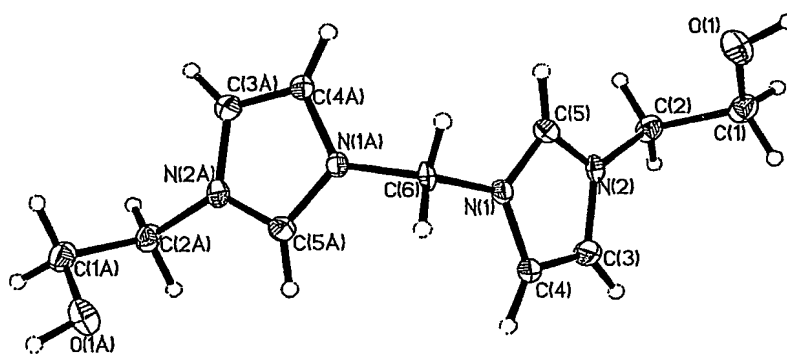
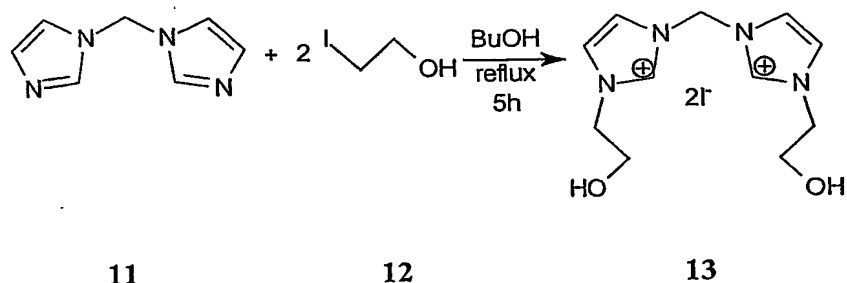
For example, the condensation of 2 equivalents of *n*-butyl imidazole or methyl imidazole and 1 equivalent of diiodomethane in refluxing THF affords the imidazolium salts shown as formulae 8a or 8b in high yield. The combination of shown as formulae 8a or 8b with Ag_2O in water forms the water soluble silver dimers 9a and 9b, respectively.



The thermal ellipsoid plots of the cationic portions of 9a and 9b are shown below.

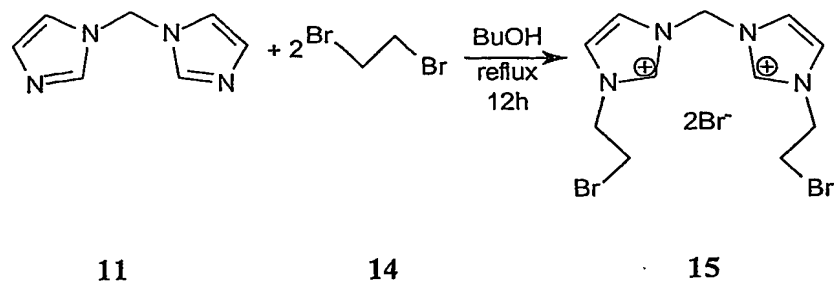


The combination of two equivalents of 1-iodoethanol (formula 12) with bisimidazol (formula 11) in refluxing butanol gives the water soluble diol shown as formula 13. This compound has been characterized by both NMR and X-ray crystallography.

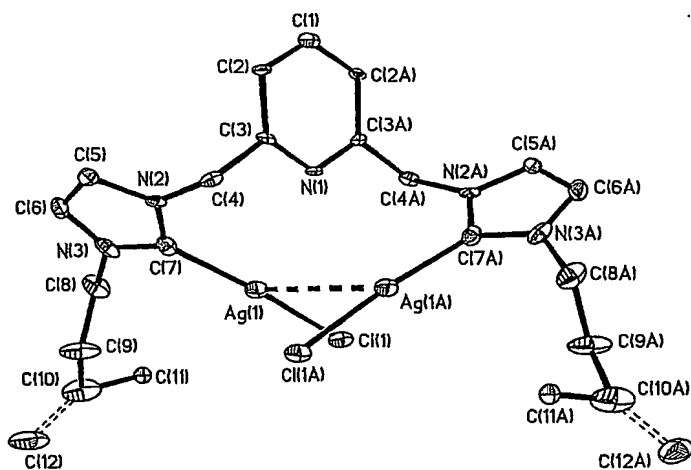
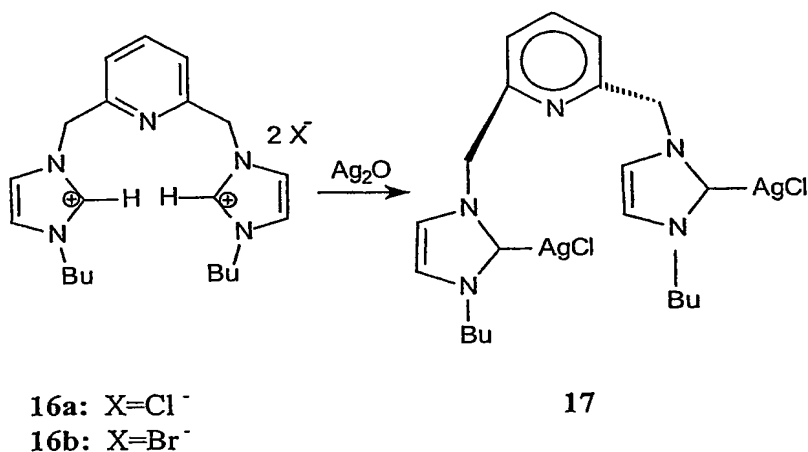


Thermal Ellipsoid Plot (TEP) of 13

A similar reaction has been carried out using 1,2-dibromoethane (formula 14) with bisimidazol to form the carbene represented by formula 15. The alcohol groups of compound 13 and the bromides of compound 15 provide functionalized sites for the incorporation of solubilizing

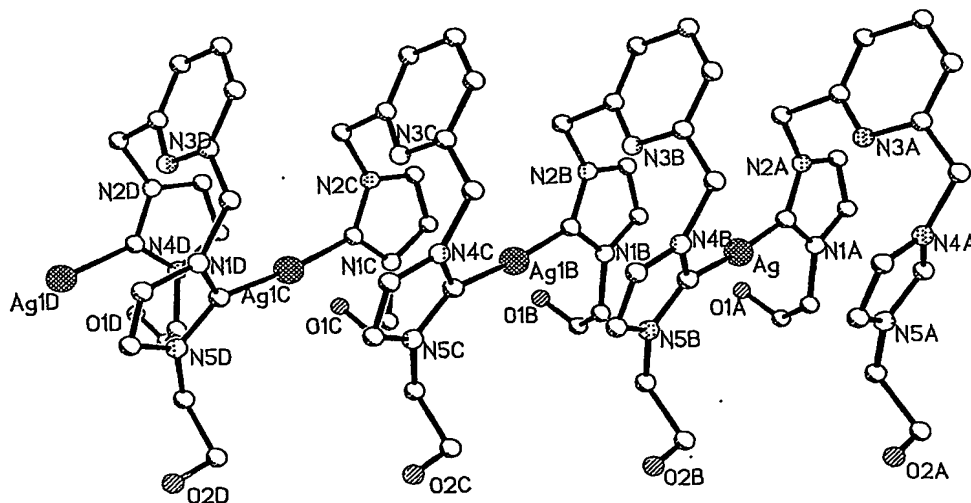
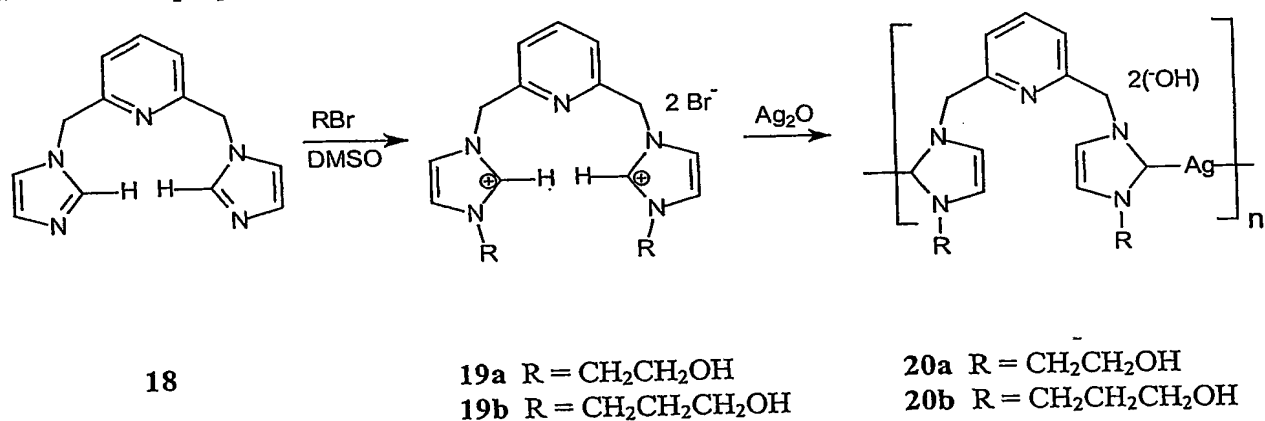


The pincer ligands 2,6-bis-(n-butylimidazoliummethyl)pyridine dihalide (compounds 16a and 16b) are easily obtained by the reaction of N-butyl imidazole with 2,6-bis(halogenmethyl)pyridine in a 2:1 molar ratio respectively. Ligand 16a readily reacts with Ag_2O in CH_2Cl_2 to yield the silver carbene complex 17. Complex 17 is stable in air and light.



TEP of 17

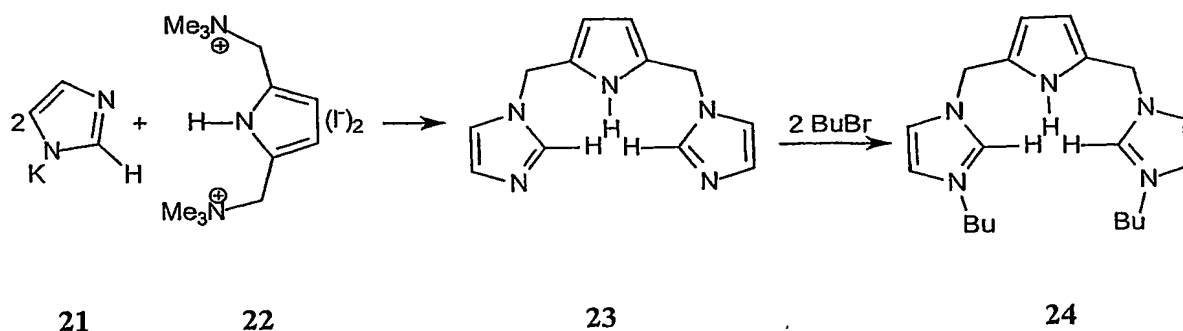
A general synthesis of pincer N-heterocyclic carbenes with a pyridine as the bridging unit is presented below. The reaction of two equivalents of potassium imidazole with 2,6-bis(bromomethyl)pyridine resulted in compound 19 in 70% yield. The combination of the compound represented by formula 18 with 2-bromoethanol or 3-bromopropanol gave 19a and 19b, respectively. The combination of the Br⁻ salt of 19a or 19b with an equimolar amount of Ag₂O gives the silver biscarbene polymers 20a and 20b, respectively. Compound 20a has been crystallographically characterized. The bromide salts represented by formulae 20a and 20b are very soluble and slowly decompose in water to give a silver mirror on the side of a flask containing either compound. 20a and its propanol analog 20b are effective antimicrobials. Derivatives of these complexes may be synthesized, using histidine as an example precursor as outlined below, to improve their antimicrobial properties.

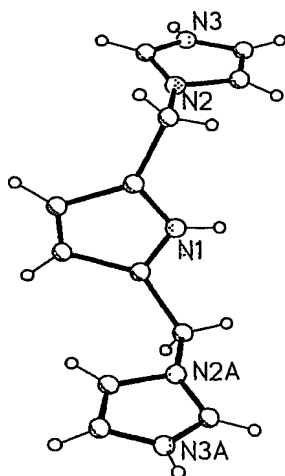


TEP of 20a

The antimicrobial activity of water soluble silver (I) N-heterocyclic carbene 20a, in reference to silver nitrate, was investigated on yeast and fungi (*Candida albicans*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Mucor*, *Saccharomyce cerevisiae*) using the LB broth dilutions technique, and bacteria (*E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa*) of clinical importance. The sensitivity test of the silver compounds using the Kirby-Bauer agar diffusion (filter paper disk) procedure, shows that silver (I) N-heterocyclic carbenes exhibit antimicrobial activity as effective as silver nitrate on all the bacteria by measuring the zone of growth inhibition using filter paper disks impregnated with solutions of the silver compound placed on a lawn of organism on an agar plate. Overnight cultures containing various concentrations of the silver compounds and bacteria or fungi were examined for growth. For each organism, the tube containing the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for each silver compound was used to inoculate agar plates to confirm the absence of viable organisms in that culture. Compound 20a was effective on bacteria and fungi at lower concentrations, and had a longer period of silver activity than silver nitrate over the 7 day time course of the experiment. Toxicity studies with rats have shown that ligand 19a, the precursor to 20a and the material that forms on degradation of 20a, is of low toxicity and clears within two days through the kidneys as determined by Mass Spectroscopy of the urine.

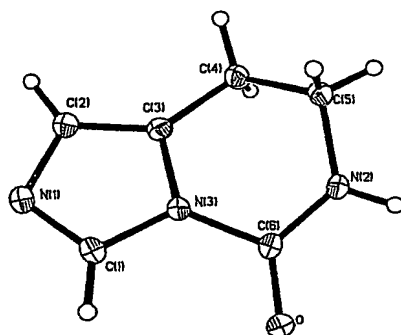
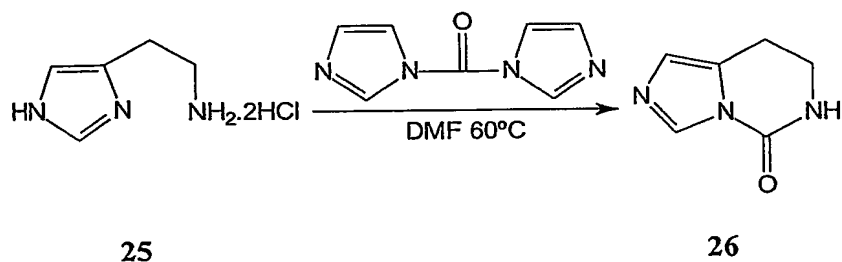
The combination of two equivalents of potassium imidazole (formula 21) with 2,5-bis(trimethylaminomethyl)pyrrole diiodide (formula 22) in THF gives compound 23. Compound 23 has been crystallographically characterized and its thermal ellipsoid plot is shown below. Addition of two equivalents of butyl bromide to compound 23 gives compound 24 in high yield.



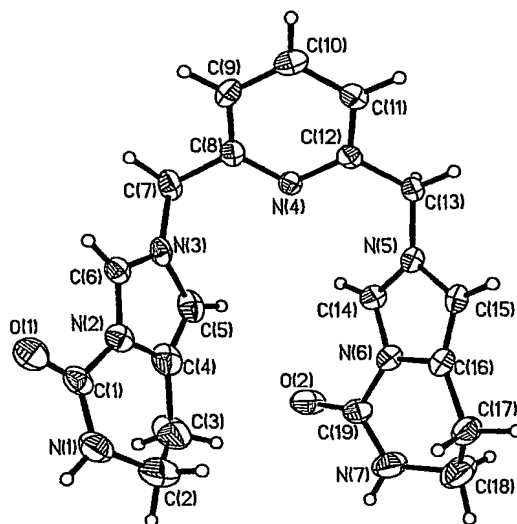
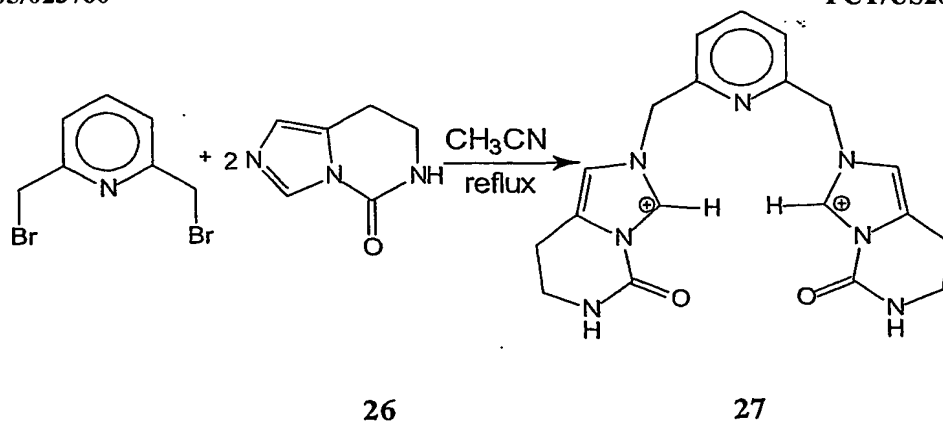


TEP of 23.

The reaction of histamine dihydrochloride (formula 25) with carbonyldiimidazole in DMF resulted in 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-oxoimidazo [1,5-c]pyrimidine (formula 26) in 40% yield. The compound of formula 26 has been crystallographically characterized (see thermal ellipsoid plot below). The combination of two equivalents of compound 26 with one equivalent of 2,6-bis(bromomethyl)pyridine in acetonitrile resulted in the formation of compound 27 in very high yield.

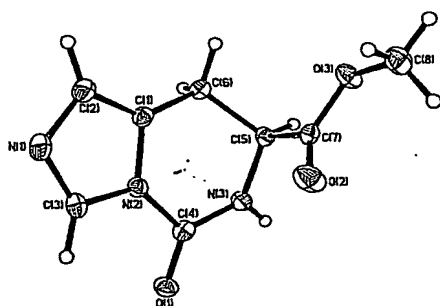
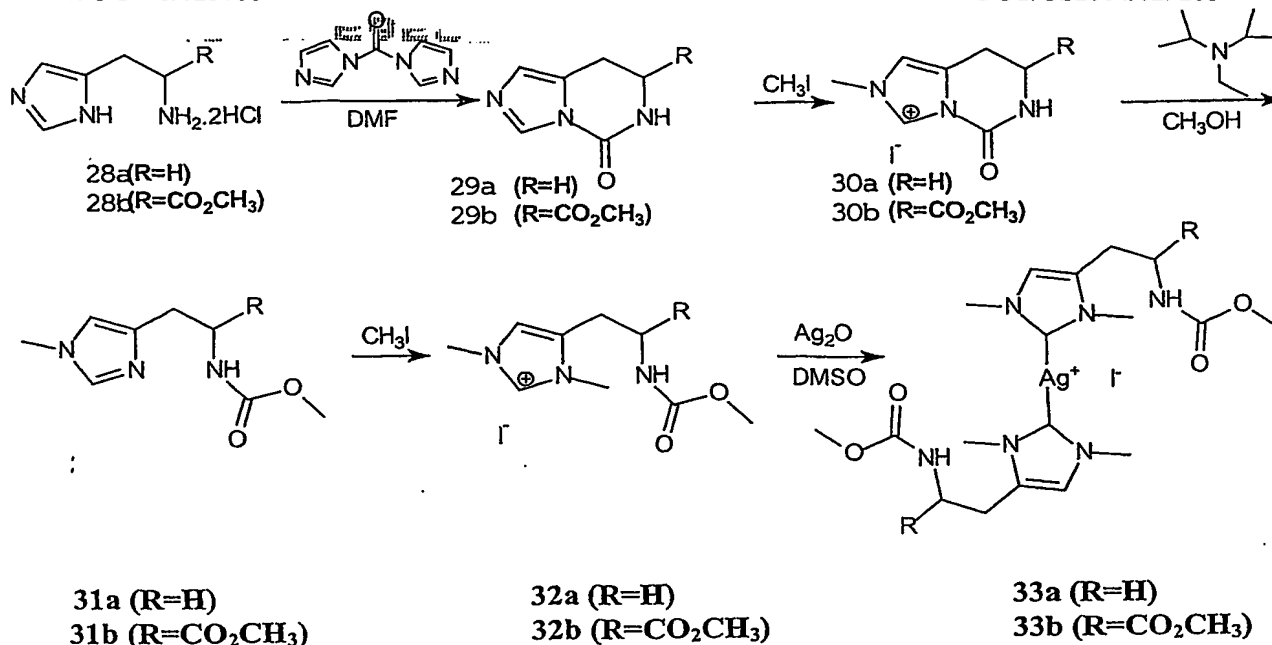


TEP of 26

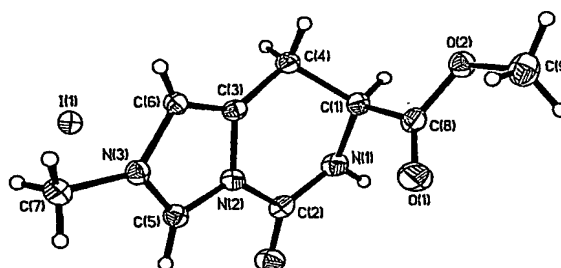


TEP of 27

Methylated histamine and histadine are also expected to have low toxicity because histamine and histadine occur naturally in the body. The reaction of L-histidine methyl ester dihydrochloride **28** with carbonyldiimidazole in DMF results in **29**. The combination of three equivalents of iodomethane with **29** in refluxing acetonitrile gives **30**. The iodide salt of **30** is reacted with methanol in the presence of N,N-diisopropylethylamine at reflux for 3 days to obtain 1-methyl-L-histidine **31**. The combination of three equivalents of iodo-methane with compound **31** in refluxing acetonitrile gives 1,3-dimethyl-L-histidine **32**. The combination of **32** with Ag₂O in DMSO forms the silver carbene complex **33**. Compound **33b** has been shown to have significant antimicrobial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* by the Kirby-Bauer technique.

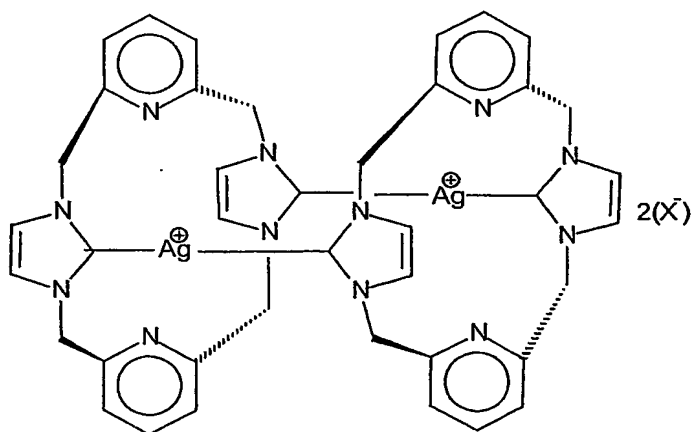
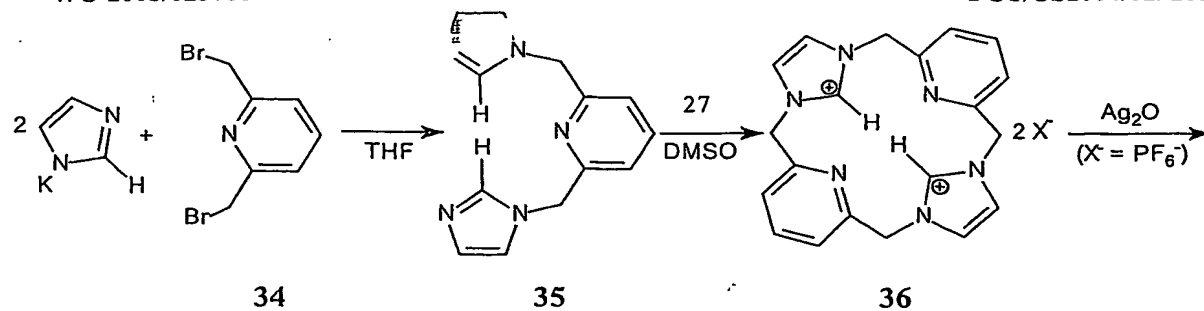


TEP of 29b

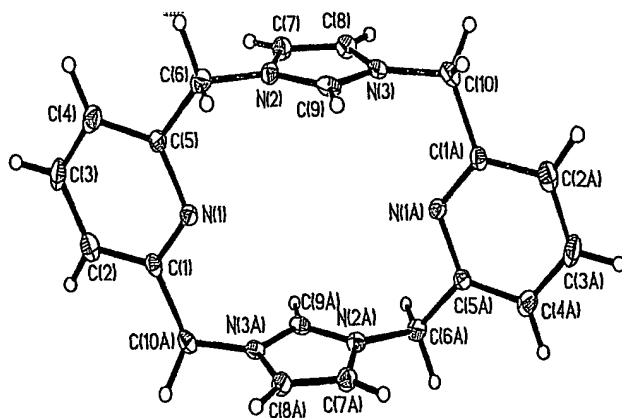
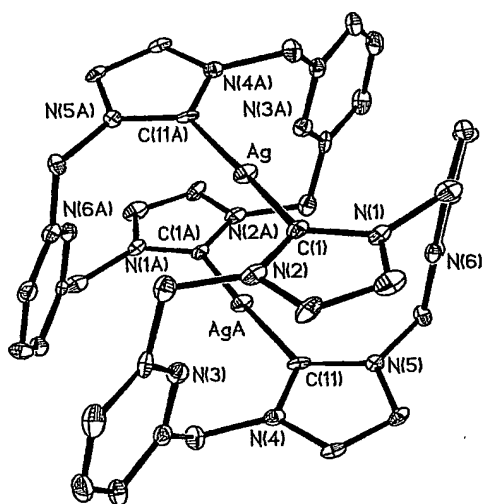


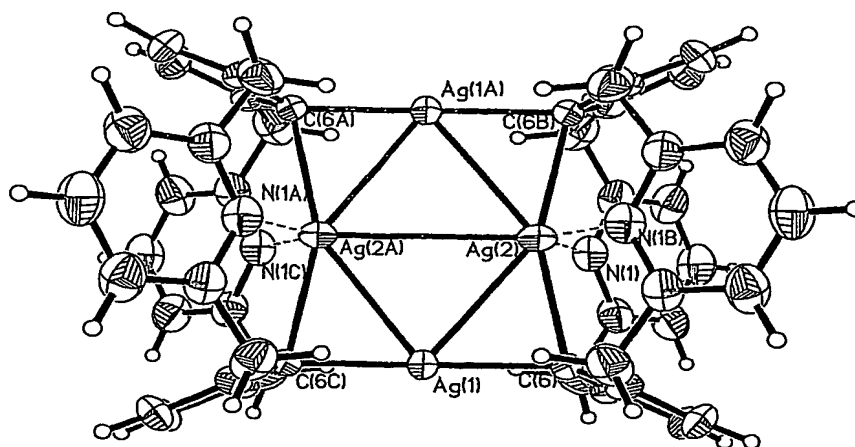
TEP of 30b

Macrocyclic N-heterocyclic carbenes may be synthesized according to the following method. The reaction of two equivalents of potassium imidazole with 2,6-bis(bromomethyl)pyridine (formula 34) resulted in the compound of formula 35 in 70% yield. The combination of compound 35 with compound 34 in DMSO gave the compound of formula 36 in 80% yield. The combination of the PF₆⁻ salt of compound 36 with an equimolar amount of Ag₂O gives a silver biscarbene dimer (formula 37) in nearly quantitative yield. Compounds 36 and 37 have been crystallographically characterized. The bromide salt of compound 37 (X=Br), is soluble and stable in water. Under analogous reaction conditions, the combination of compound 36 with 4 equivalents of Ag₂O gives a tetra-silver biscarbene dimer (not shown, but ref. to as formula 38). The combination of compound 36 (X⁻ = Br⁻) with Ag₂O in water directly gives the bromide salt of compound 37. Halide salts of compound 37 can be synthesized in water, and are water soluble. The bromide and chloride salts of compound 37 are effective antimicrobials.

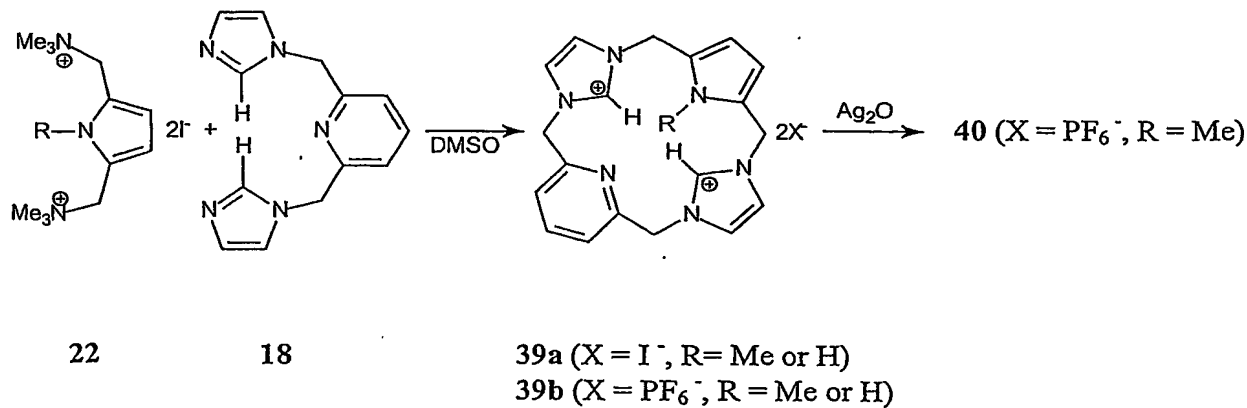


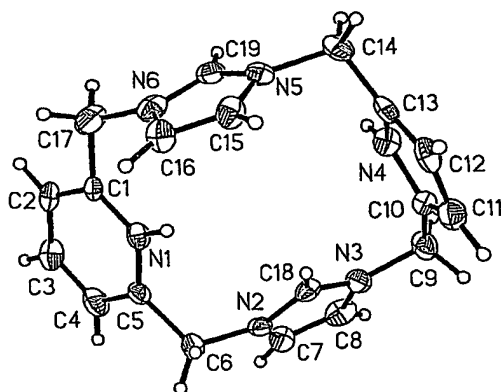
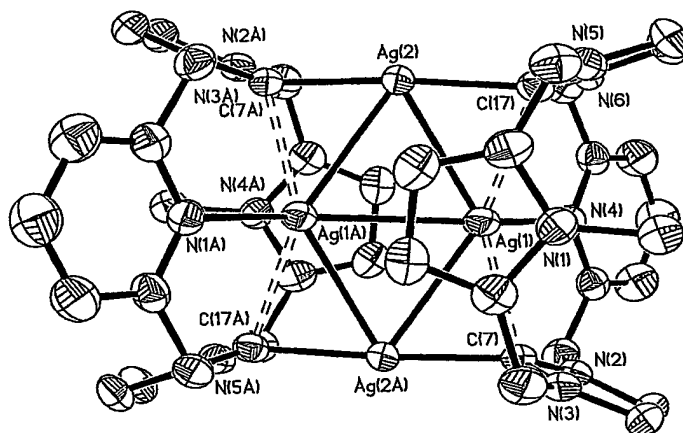
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TEP of dicationic portion of compound 36[PF₆]₂TEP of dicationic portion of compound 37[PF₆]₂

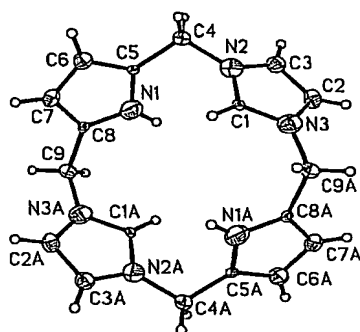
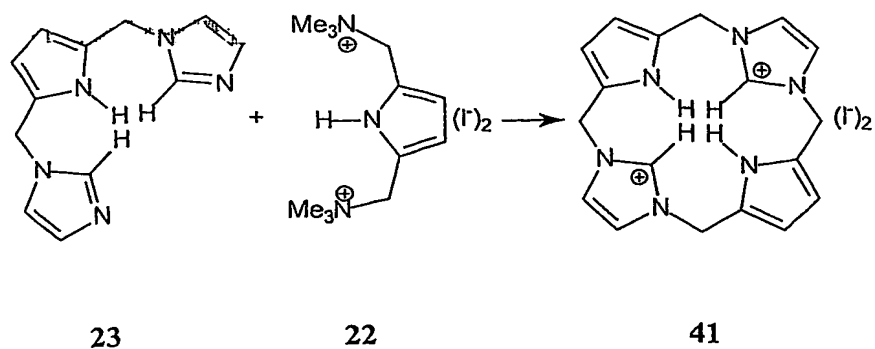
TEP of tetracationic portion of compound 38[PF₆]⁻₄

The 3 + 1 condensation of the pyrrole shown by formula 22 (R=H or Me), with the pyridine shown by formula 18 gives the compound of formula 39 (R=H or Me). Anion exchange of 39a with NH₄⁺PF₆⁻ gives compound 39b. The combination of 39b (X=PF₆⁻, R=Me) with four equivalents of Ag₂O gives a tetra-silver biscarbene dimer, compound 40 (X=PF₆⁻, R=Me), the thermal ellipsoid plot of which is shown below.



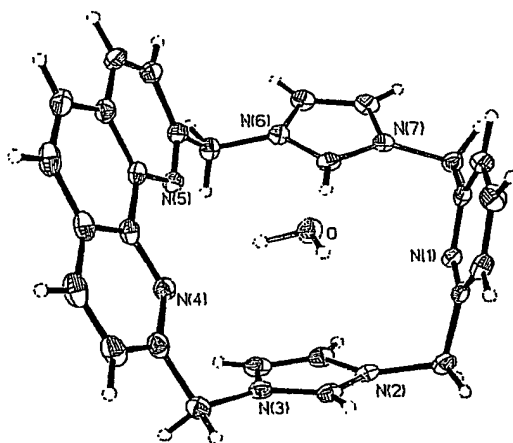
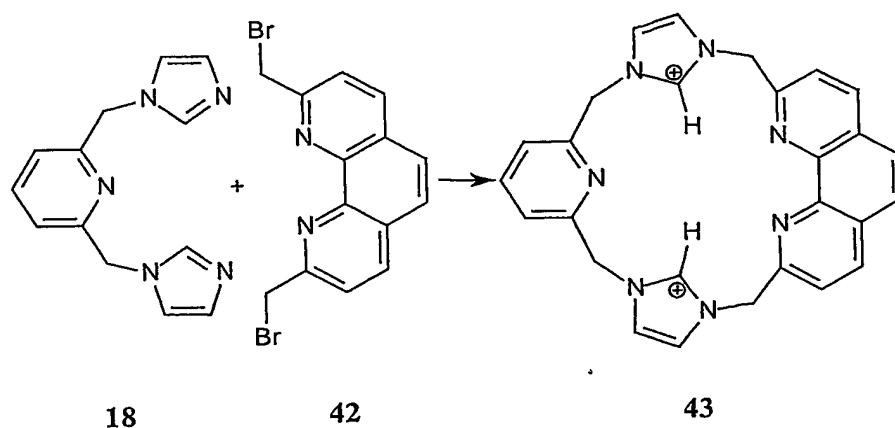
TEP of compound 39b ($X=PF_6^-$, $R=H$).TEP of tetracationic portion of compound 40[PF₆]₄

Addition of one equivalent of compound 22 to compound 23 gives the bisimidazolium porphyrinoid 34 in high yield and on a large scale. Compound 34 has been crystallographically characterized and the thermal ellipsoid plot of the dication ring of 34 is shown below. The combination of compounds 39 ($R=H$) and 41 with 4 equivalents of Ag_2O affords tetra-silver biscarbene dimers analogous to compounds 38 and 40.



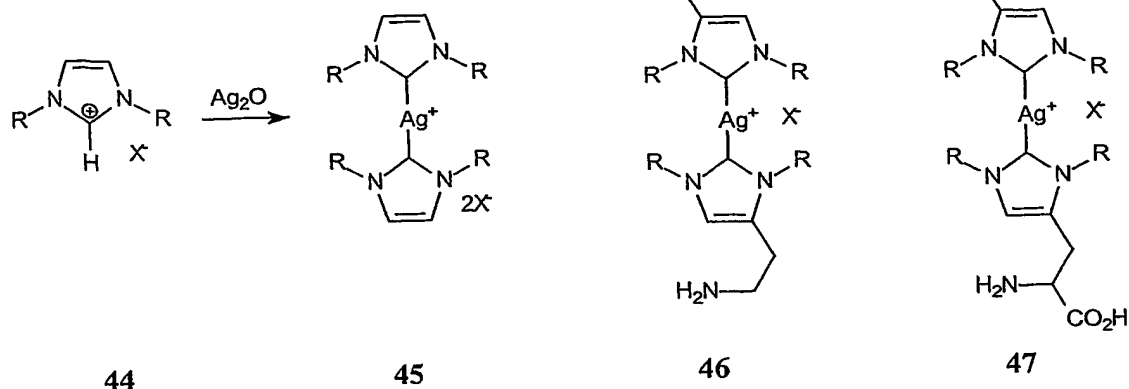
TEP of 41 (anion not shown)

The combination of compound 18 with bis(bromomethyl)phenanthroline 42 affords the expanded macrocycle 43 as a dibromide salt.

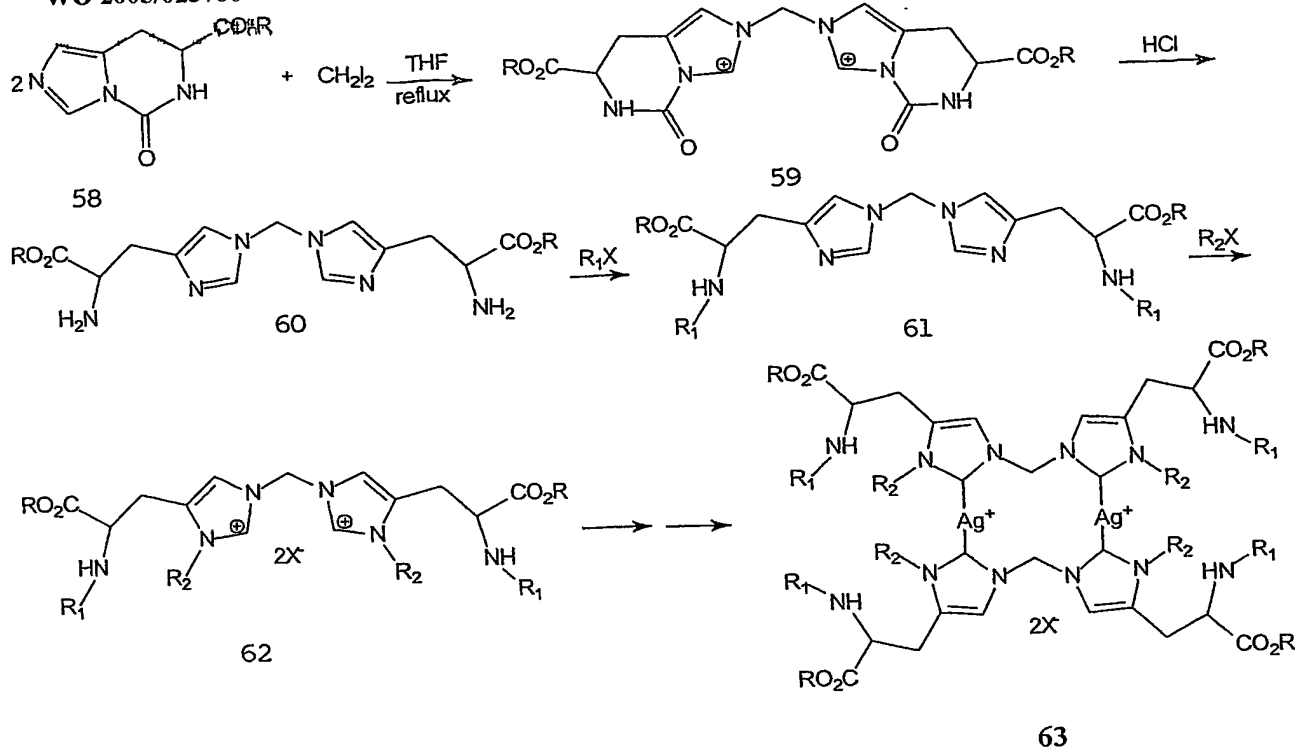


TEP of compound 43

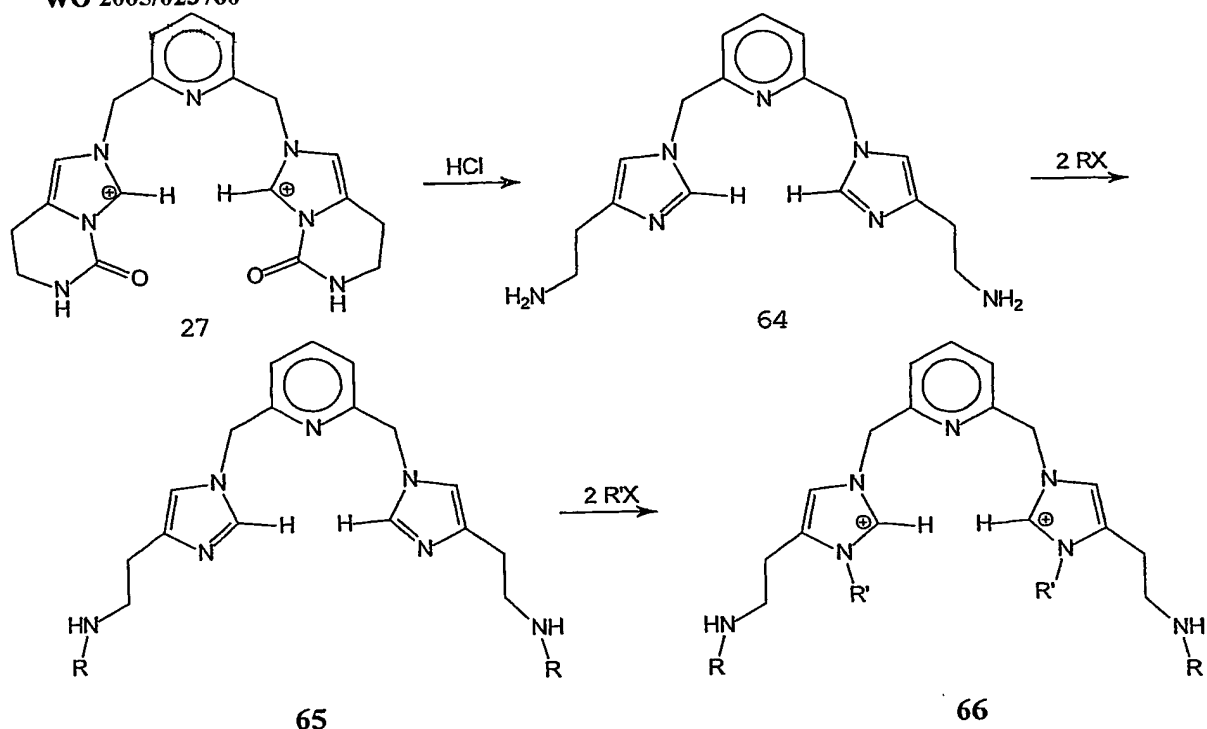
Monodentate N-heterocyclic carbene silver complexes such as those represented by formula 48 may be synthesized by the interaction of the imidazolium precursors 44 with silver oxide. As mentioned above, the side chains, R, may be chosen so as to modify the water solubility, lipophilicity and other properties of the complexes. For example, R may be hydrogen or a C₁-C₁₂ organic group selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heterocyclic, and alkoxy groups and substituted derivatives thereof. Silver complexes such as those represented by formulae 46 and 47, synthesized from histamine and histidine, respectively, may be synthesized and used as antimicrobial compounds. Because histamine and histidine are present in the body, their derivatives are expected to give the least skin irritation when used as a topical antimicrobial and to provide very limited problems as an internal antimicrobial with excellent toxicological properties.



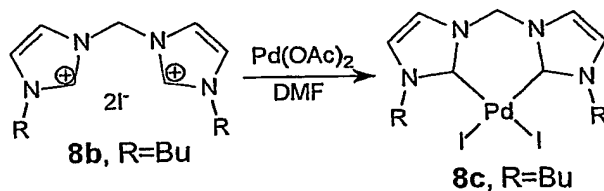
The synthesis of the pincer N-heterocyclic carbenes having methene or methylene groups bridging the two N-heterocyclic carbenes (see formula 3) and with substituents attached is provided below. The substituents may be chosen in order to give the overall complex sufficient solubility, lipophilicity or other properties. Pyridine rings and imidazoles serve as the fundamental building blocks in the procedures discussed below. Based on the synthesis of compounds 8a and 8b above, two equivalents of compound 58 will combine with methylene iodide to form compound 59. Opening of compound 59 with HCl will provide compound 60. One equivalent of an alkyl halide would readily add to the primary amines of compound 60, because primary amines are more reactive than imidazole nitrogens, to form compound 61. A second alkyl halide would add to the secondary imidazole nitrogens of compound 61 to form the *bis*imidazolium cation shown as compound 62. The *bis*imidazolium cation 62 may be combined with Ag₂O to form silver complexes shown as formula 63 similar to compounds 9a and 9b above.

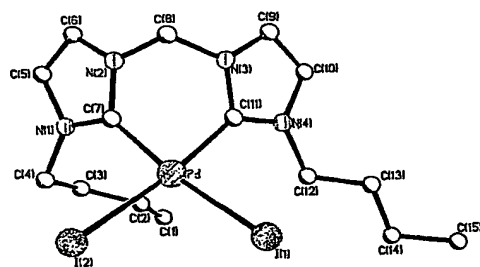


Compound 27 may be treated with HCl to give compound 64, which may then be contacted with a derivatized alkyl halide containing a solubilizing substituent to give compound 65. Compound 64 could also be derivatized with a carboxylic acid and dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) to form an amide bond. The combination of compound 65 at a higher temperature with a derivatized alkyl halide that similarly contains a solubilizing substituent will give the imidazolium bication shown as formula 66, which may be further complexed with metals such as rhodium.

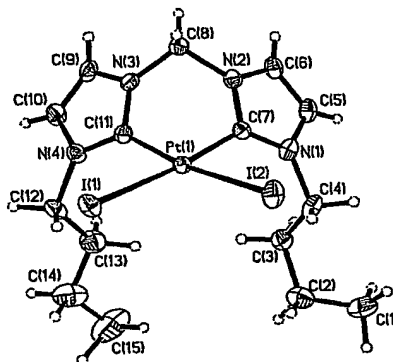
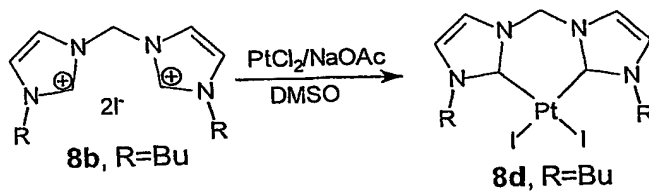


Silver-carbene complexes may also be used as carbene transfer reagents to create other carbene complexes. The formation of transition metal-carbene bonds, using carbene transfer reagents is favored in many situations because the reactions proceed under mild conditions and without the use of strong bases. For example, the combination of 8b with $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ in DMF followed by treatment with NaI in acetonitrile results in the formation of the compound represented by formula 8c. The thermal ellipsoid plot of this compound is shown below. Similarly, the combination of 8b with PtCl_2 and sodium acetate in DMSO gives the compound represented by formula 8d in 50% yield. The X-ray thermal ellipsoid plot of 8d is shown below.



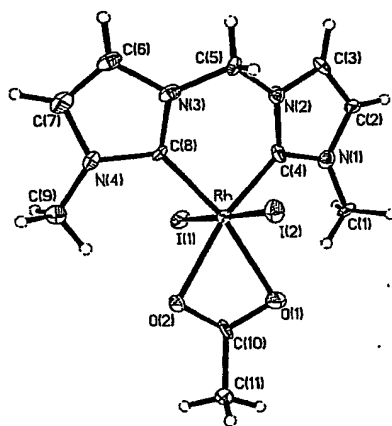
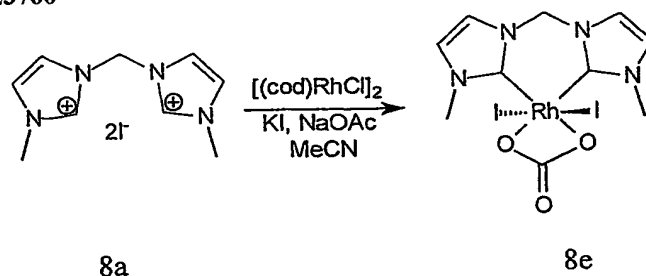


TEP of 8c



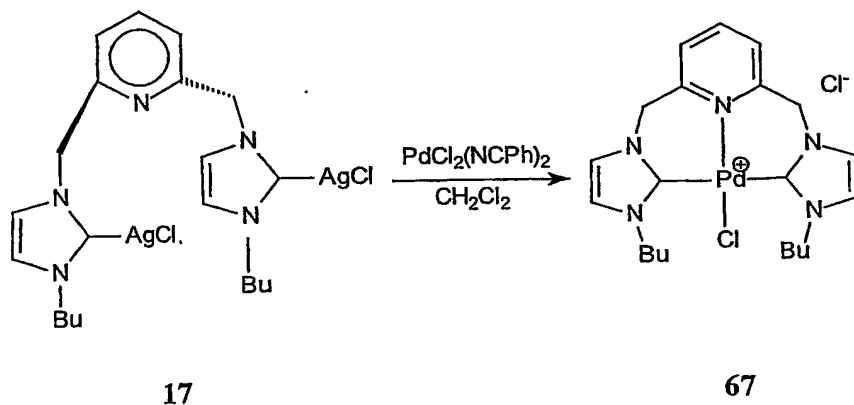
TEP of 8d

The combination of the imidazolium salt represented by formula 8a with [(1,5-cyclooctadiene)RhCl]₂ in refluxing MeCN in the presence of NaOAc and KI gives the rhodium carbene 8e in 80% yield. This compound has been characterized by ¹H and ¹³C NMR and X-ray crystallography. This rhodium complex is water stable for extended periods of time. A related chelating *bis*-carbene rhodium complex has been synthesized and has been shown to be stable enough to use in catalytic processes.

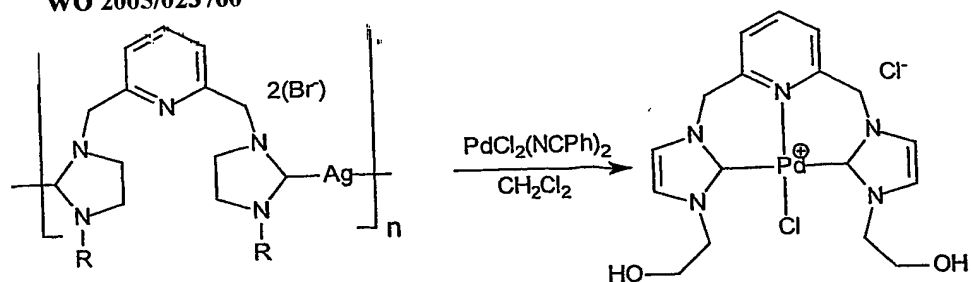


TEP of 8e

The silver complex of an N-heterocyclic carbene represented by formula 17 can function as a carbene transfer reagent. The reaction of complex 17 with $(\text{PhCN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ in CH_2Cl_2 yields the palladium carbene complex represented by formula 67 and two equivalents of AgCl in nearly quantitative yield.



Similarly, the reaction of the complex represented by formula 20a with $(\text{PhCN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ in CH_2Cl_2 yields the palladium carbene complex represented by formula 68.

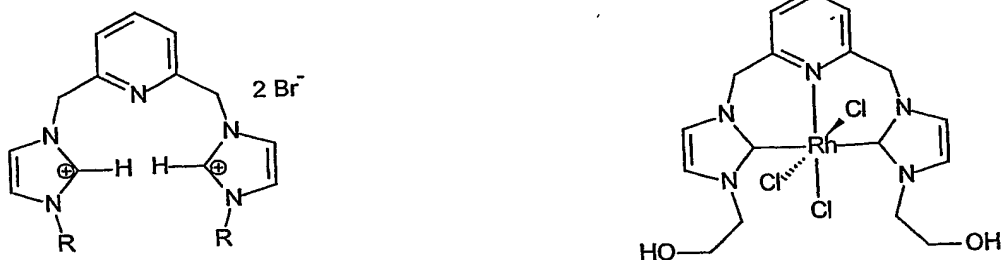


20a R = CH₂CH₂OH

20a R = CH₂CH₂CH₂OH

68

A similar synthesis route may be used to synthesize the compound represented by formula 69 from the compound represented by formula 19a.

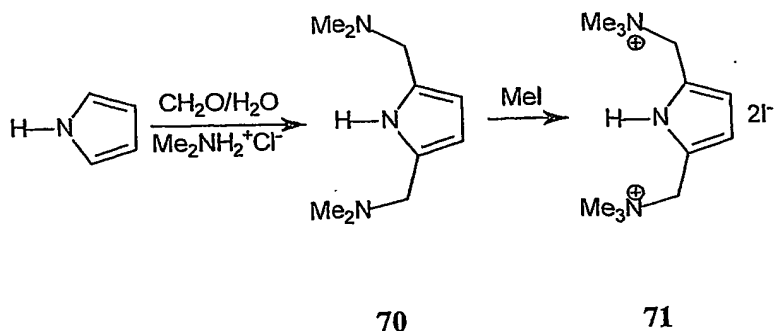


19a R = CH₂CH₂OH

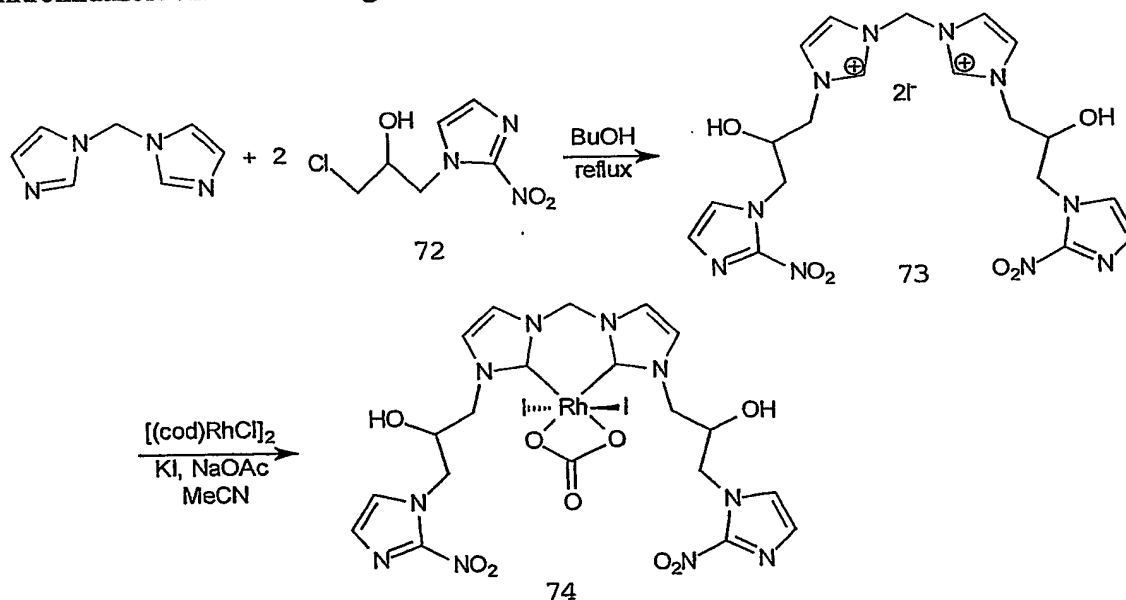
19a R = CH₂CH₂CH₂OH

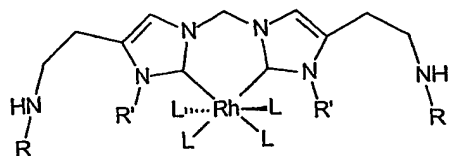
69

For the synthesis of pyrrole bridged pincer N-heterocyclic carbenes, a 2,5-bisdimethylpyrrole with leaving groups on the methyl groups is particularly useful in the synthesis method of the present invention. The Mannich reaction of dimethylammonium chloride in aqueous formaldehyde and pyrrole gives 2,5-bisdimethylaminomethylpyrrole, represented by formula 70. Addition of iodomethane to pyrrole 70 in THF gives 2,5-bis(trimethylaminomethyl)pyrrole diiodide (formula 71).

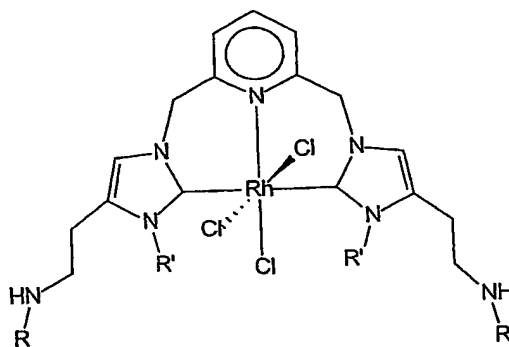


A molecule containing a 2-nitroimidazole group is believed to be targeted to hypoxic cells. These compounds are reduced at the nitroimidazole group and trapped within cells with a low oxygen environment. Attachment of a 2-nitroimidazole group to pincer N-heterocyclic carbenes to form the compound represented by formula 73 may be accomplished as follows. The condensation of the compound represented by formula 72 with bisimidazol in a 2:1 ratio is expected to give the compound represented by formula 73. Other derivatives of 2-nitroimidazole having various linker segments may similarly be synthesized. The variety of linker groups, including polyethylene oxide (PEO), will allow for flexibility in positioning the chelator relative to the targeting group as well as for variation of the octanol/water partition coefficient of the compound, which is relevant to the clearance through the kidneys. The formation of rhodium complexes similar to 73 is also envisioned. Similar procedures may be used to synthesize derivatives of 75 and 76 containing nitroimidazole and solubilizing substituents.





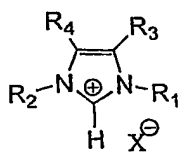
75



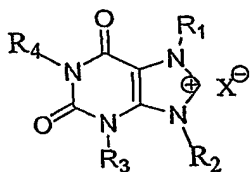
76

Isotopes of the metals indicated herein as components of an N-heterocyclic carbene complex may be used to form radiopharmaceuticals. For example, ^{105}Rh may be used in place of Rh. ^{105}Rh has a convenient half-life of 1.5 days and also emits relatively low levels of γ -radiation. This isotope of rhodium decomposes by beta emission to ^{105}Pd a stable naturally occurring isotope of palladium. Other employable isotopes can be selected from transition metals, elements from the lanthanide series, and elements from the actinide series. Preferred isotopes are Ag, Rh, Ga, and Tc.

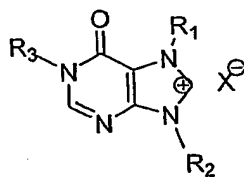
As mentioned above, the present invention includes metal N-heterocyclic carbene complexes that can be made from several N-heterocyclic carbene precursors, the imidazolium salts. The imidazolium salts obtained from biological analogs, such as the purine bases which includes xanthine, hypoxanthine, adenine, guanine and there derivatives can readily be reacted with silver(I) oxide in suitable solvent to obtain the silver-N-heterocyclic carbene complexes. The imidazolium cations can easily be classified as mono-imidazolium cation such as those represented by formulae 77-81, bis-imidazolium cations such as those represented



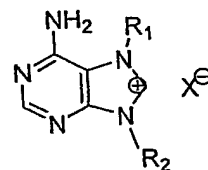
77



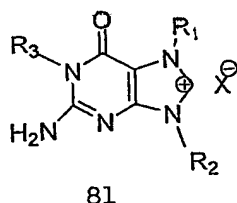
78



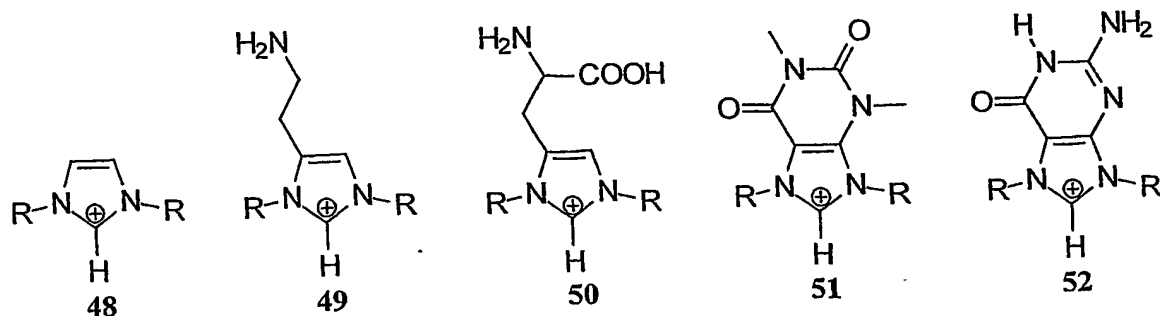
79



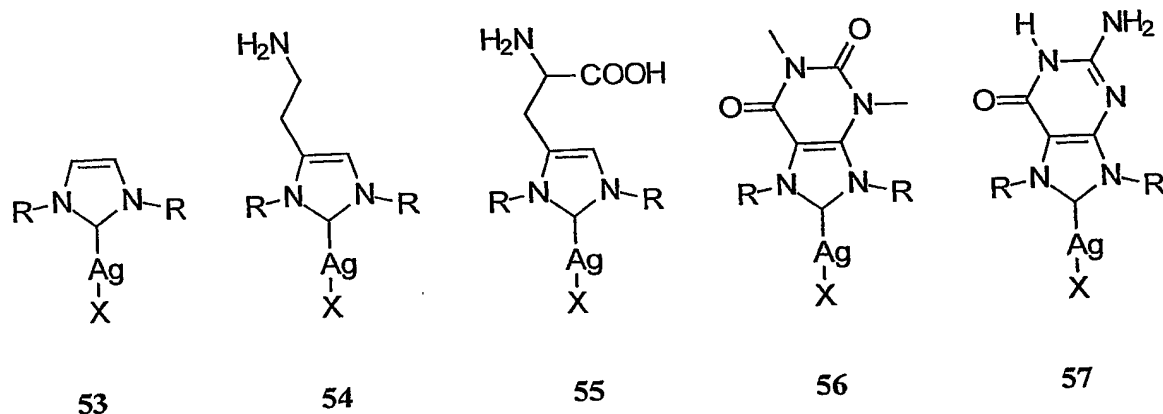
80



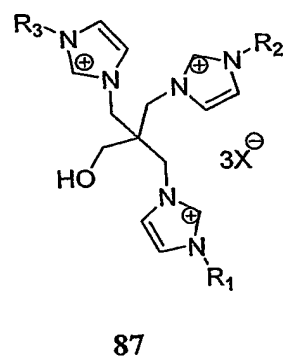
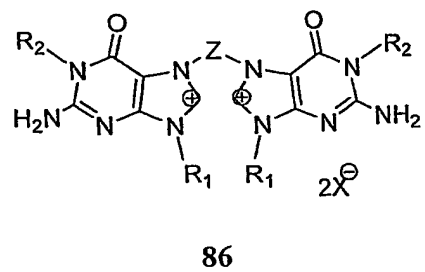
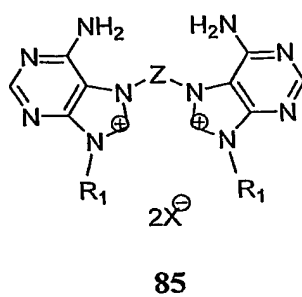
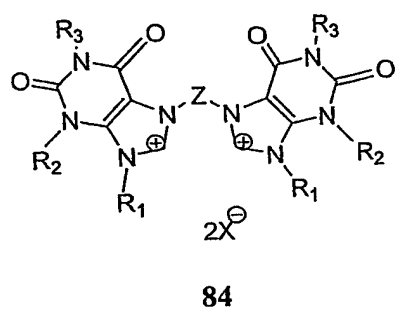
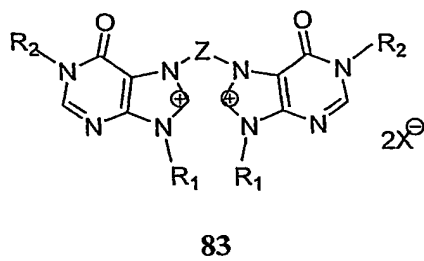
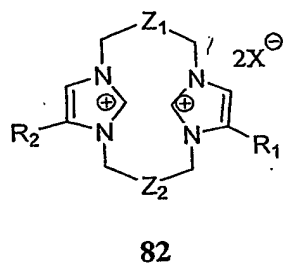
Preferable mono-imidazolium cations include those represented by formulae 48-52:

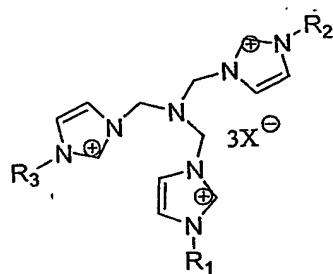


which can be used for the formation of preferred monodentate N-heterocyclic carbene silver complexes, such as those having formulae 53-57, respectively. The carbene silver complexes shown in formulae 53-57 can be synthesized by the interaction of the imidazolium precursors 48-52, respectively, with a silver oxide:

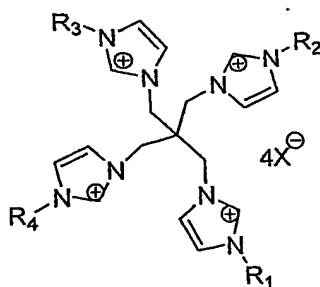


Similarly, multi-imidazolium cations according to the present invention include those represented by formulae 82-90:

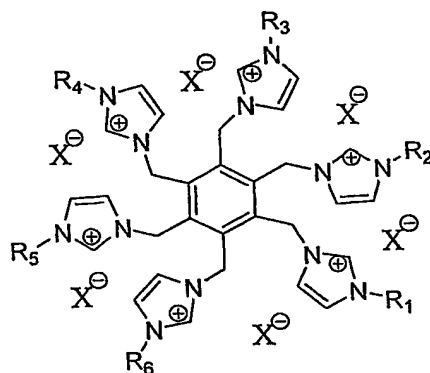




88



89



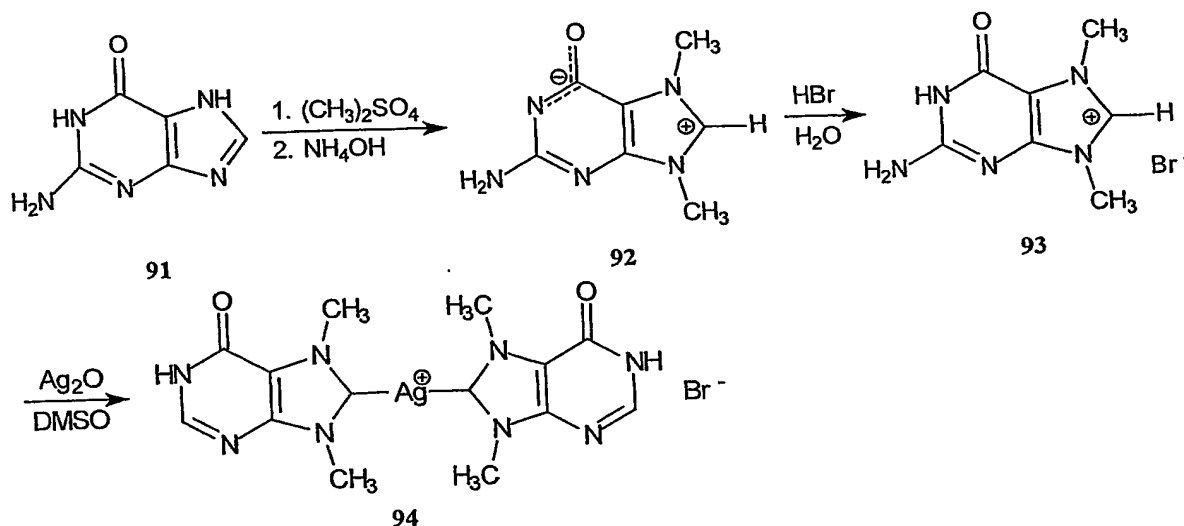
90

The bis-imidazolium cations bridged may be represented by Z. Wherein Z can be a methylene, heterocyclic group, dimethyl heterocyclic group, dimethyl cycloalkane group, dimethyl substituted heterocyclic group, aryl group, dimethyl substituted aryl group. The bis-imidazolium cations can be bridge by Z₁ and Z₂ to form a ring (cyclophane), wherein Z₁ and Z₂ can each be separate or in combination, and may be selected from the group consisting of heterocyclic, C₁-C₁₂ substituted heterocyclic, aryl, C₁-C₁₂ substituted aryl, C₃-C₁₂ substituted ketone, and C₁-C₁₂ alkylene groups. Each R group; R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ functionality, and the counter anion X of the imidazolium salt may be modified to improve the lipophilicity of compound. The X⁻ counter anion may be from the group consisting of halides, carbonate, acetate, phosphate, hexafluorophosphate, tetrafluoroborate, nitrate, methylsulfate, hydroxide and sulfate. Each R group (R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄), separately or in combination, may be selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₁₂ alkyl, C₁-C₁₂ substituted alkyl, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy, C₁-C₁₂ cyclo alkyl, C₁-C₁₂ substituted C₁-C₁₂ cyclo alkyl, C₁-C₁₂ alkenyl, C₁-C₁₂ cycloalkenyl, C₁-C₁₂ substituted cycloalkenyl, C₁-C₁₂ alkynyl, C₁-C₁₂ aryl, C₁-

C_{12} substituted aryl, C_1 - C_{12} arylalkyl, C_1 - C_{12} alkylamine, C_1 - C_{12} substituted alkylamine, C_1 - C_{12} alkylpentose phosphate, C_1 - C_{12} phenols, and C_1 - C_{12} esters. The selection of R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 functionality is desirable in some of its pharmaceutical applications.

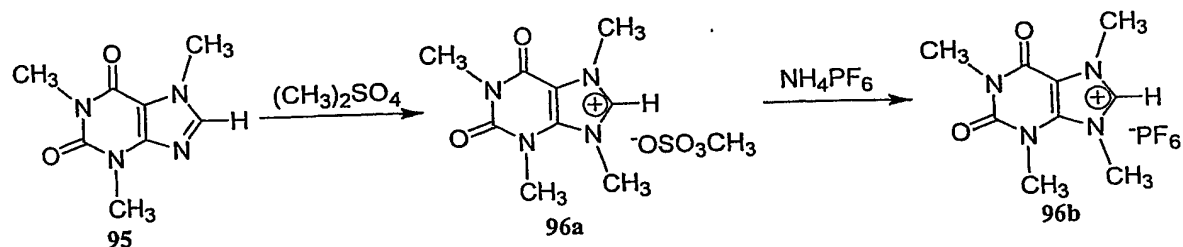
Purines are also being examined as carbene precursors for carrying silver. Of particular interest is guanine, one of the nucleobases in DNA. Guanine 91 has a ring system similar to that of caffeine 95. Since guanine is non-toxic it seems reasonable that 7,9-dimethylguanine would have low toxicity. This makes the dimethyl guanine ligand very attractive for cystic fibrosis research because we are looking for non-toxic as well as small ligands to serve as carriers for silver cations.

Dimethylation of guanine 91 with dimethylsulfate followed by treatment with ammonium hydroxide gives the water insoluble 7,9-dimethylguanine zwitterion 92. Addition of HBr to the zwitterion 92 gives the bromide salt 93. The bromide salt is soluble in water and is precipitated out using THF. The silver complex is formed by suspending the bromide salt in DMSO, adding Ag_2O to the solution and heating at 60-80° for about 6 hours.

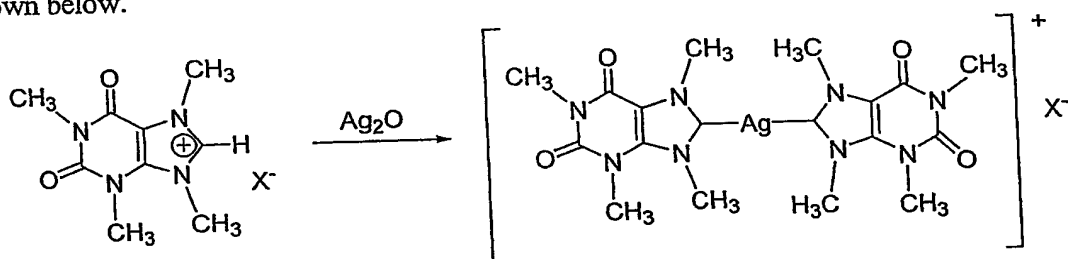


Xanthines have been used for a number of years as bronchodilators for the treatment of airway obstructions in cystic fibrosis patients. Because xanthines contain imidazole rings we assumed it should be possible to alkylate them to form imidazolium cations and eventually silver carbene complexes. Because of their use as bronchodilators we also assumed that their methylated derivatives would be relatively nontoxic. Probably the most well known of the xanthines is caffeine 95. We have investigated the alkylation of caffeine to form methylated caffeine and the formation of silver carbene complexes using caffeine as the carbene precursor. Methylated caffeine has proven to be even less toxic than caffeine.

The methyl sulfate salt of the methylated caffeine, 1,3,7,9-tetramethylxanthanum, 96a is given by the reaction of caffeine 95 with dimethyl sulfate in nitrobenzene. Anion exchange using NH_4PF_6 in water results in 96b.



Ligand 96a is water soluble and reacts with Ag_2O in water to give complex 97a. 97a is stable in water for five days. The lack of $\text{C-}^{107}\text{Ag}$ and $\text{C-}^{109}\text{Ag}$ couplings suggests fluxional behavior on the ^{13}C NMR timescale as observed with many silver(I) complexes. Similarly, 96b reacts with Ag_2O in DMSO to form 97b, which has been structurally characterized by X-ray crystallography. The thermal ellipsoid plots (TEP) of the cationic portions of 96b and 97b are shown below.

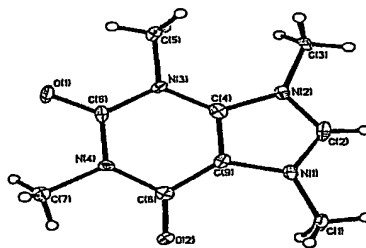


96a ($\text{X}=\text{OSO}_3\text{CH}_3$)

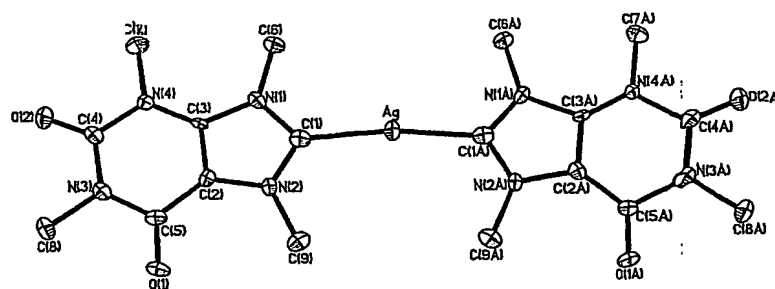
96b ($\text{X}=\text{PF}_6$)

97a ($\text{X}=\text{OSO}_3\text{CH}_3$)

97b ($\text{X}=\text{PF}_6$)

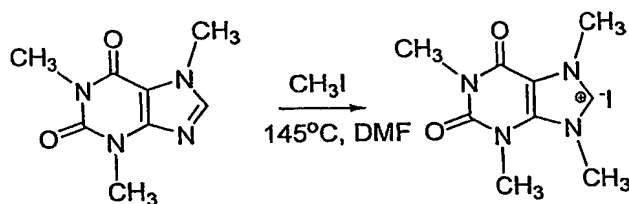


TEP of 96b

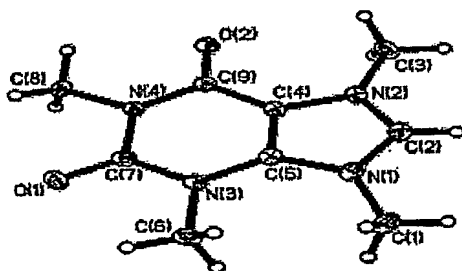


TEP of 97b

Caffeine, 1,3,7-trimethylxanthine, is one of the xanthine derivatives that are generally used in medicines as diuretics, central nervous system stimulants and inhibitors of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (c-AMP) phosphodiesterase. 1,3,7,9-tetramethylxanthinium iodide (methylated caffeine), an imidazolium salt, was synthesized using modified literature procedures and characterized by ^1H , ^{13}C NMR, mass spectrometry and X-ray crystallography.

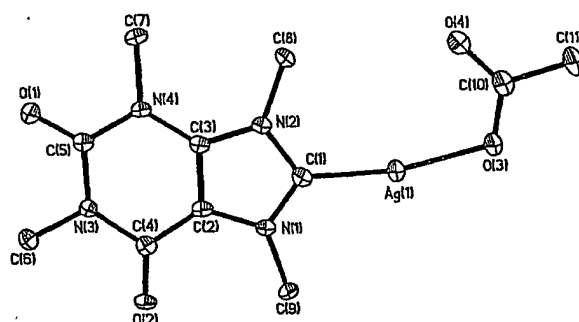
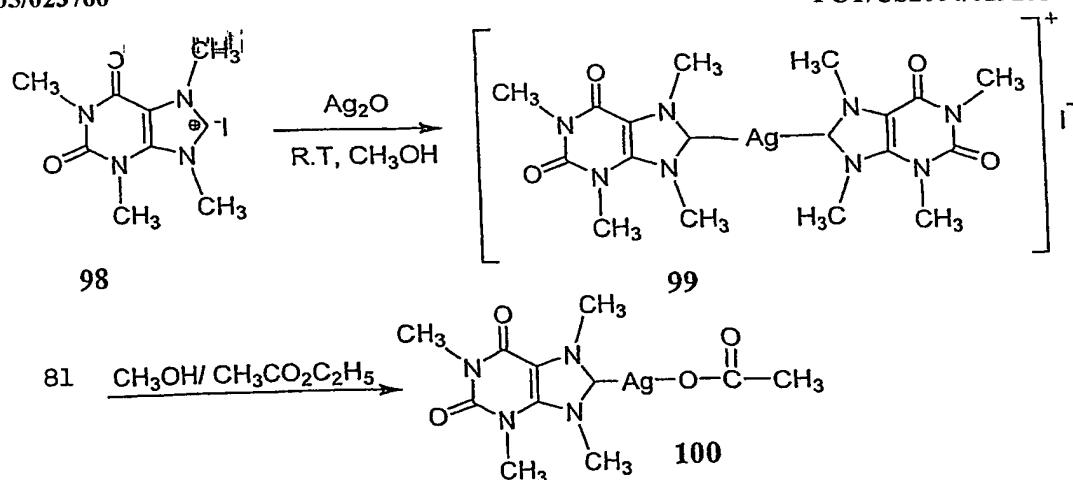


98



TEP of 98

The reaction of two equivalent of 1,3,7,9-tetramethylxanthinium iodide with three equivalent of silver(I) oxide in methanol at room temperature gives compound 99.

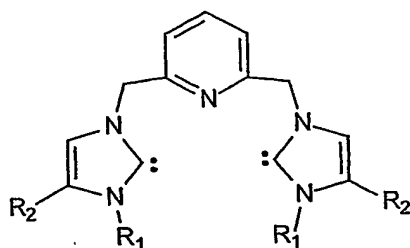


TEP of 100

The crystallization of 99 in a mixture of methanol and ethyl acetate gives compound 100, a colorless crystal, soluble in water and air stable. Compounds 99 and 100 were characterized by ^1H , ^{13}C NMR, and mass spectrometry. X-ray crystallography was used to confirm the molecular structure of 100 with the thermal ellipsoid plot show above. The antimicrobial properties of 100 have been evaluated using both the filter disk test and the standard MIC technique. Compound 100 was found to have effective antimicrobial activity on *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa*, and *E. coli*. The dose-response effect on compound 98 was assessed to determine the toxicity of the compound on rats. The toxicity studies, is a standard protocol used to determine the lethal dose required to kill half (LD 50) of the animal (rats). The LD 50 assessment on compound 98 was 2.37 g per Kg of rat. The protocol used in this study was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), University of Akron.

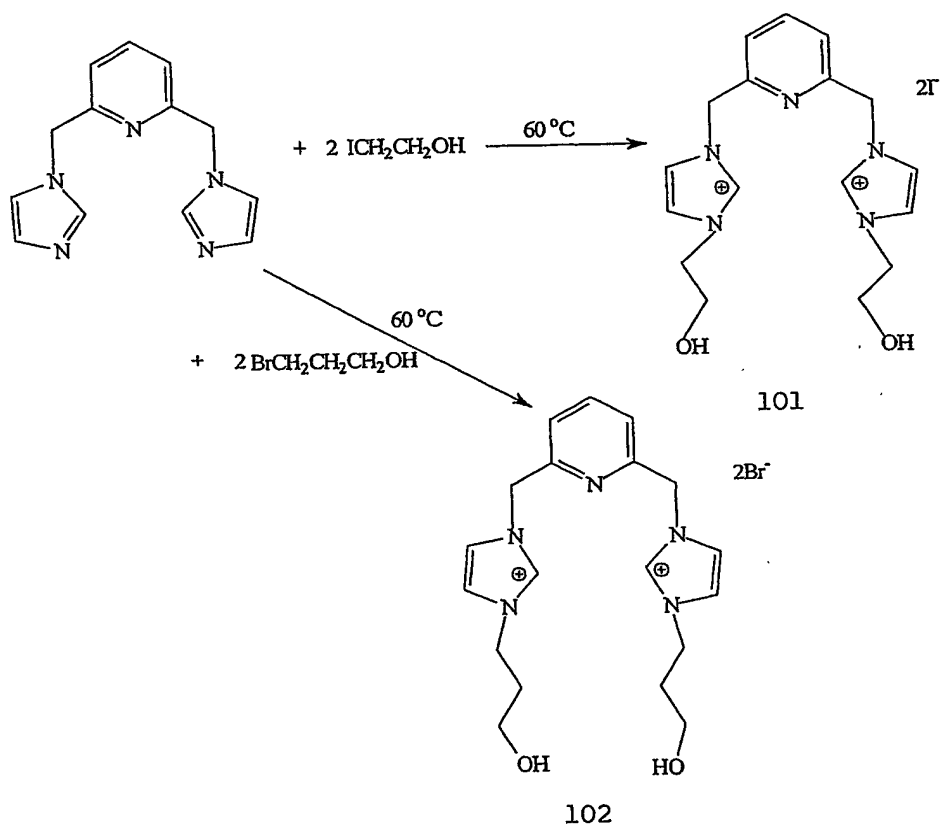
The delivery methods for administering an effective amount of transition metal complexes of N-heterocyclic carbenes for *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* medicinal application consist of aerosol, biodegradable polymers, polymeric micelles, hydrogel types materials, dendrimers, and modified C-60 fullerenes.

In order to demonstrate the practice of the present invention, two N-heterocyclic carbenes 101 and 102 were synthesized and tested for antimicrobial properties as described below. The compounds can be shown with reference to formula 4



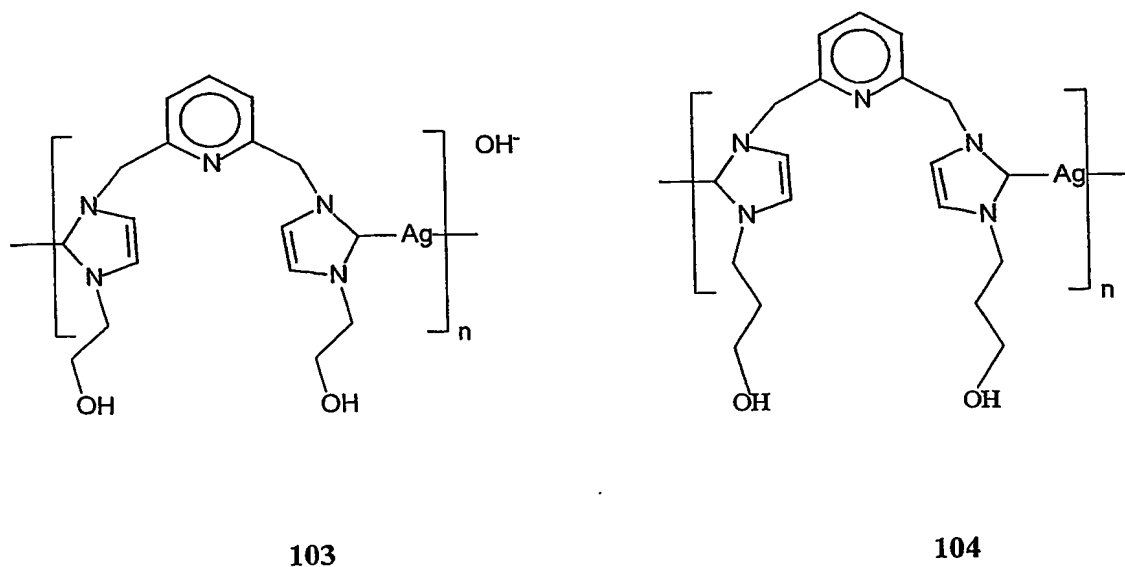
4

where R_1 is a hydroxyethyl or hydroxypropyl group and R_2 is a hydrogen atom. These carbenes 101 and 102 were synthesized by reacting 2,6-bis-(imidazolmethyl)pyridine with either 2-iodoethanol or 3-bromopropanol to provide compounds of formulas 101 and 102.



The IR spectra for these compounds show an O-H stretching band vibration, 3325 cm^{-1} . FAB-MS spectra obtained from these compounds in nitrobenzyl matrices showed $[51][I]^+$

($C_{17}H_{23}N_5O_4$) at m/z 458 and $[521]^{+}$ ($C_{19}H_{27}N_5O_2Br$) at m/z 436. These compounds readily react with Ag_2O to form the silver-bis(carbene) pincer complexes 103 and 104 in high yield.



The formation of compounds 103 and 104 is confirmed by the loss of the imidazolium proton at 9.13 ppm, 9.36 ppm in the 1H NMR spectra of these compounds, and the appearance of a resonance at 181 ppm in the ^{13}C NMR spectra of these compounds. Further evidence for the formation and structure of compound 103 is provided by X-ray crystallography.

Colorless crystals of compound 103 were obtained by slow evaporation of a methanol solution of compound 103. Interestingly, compound 103 undergoes complete anion exchange in aqueous methanol, replacing the iodide anions with hydroxide anions. In the solid state, compound 103 exists as a one-dimensional linear polymer as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 1 is a thermal ellipsoid plot of compound 103 with the thermal ellipsoid drawn at a 30 percent probability level. The hydrogen atoms have been omitted from Fig. 1 for clarity.

The geometry at the silver atoms is nearly linear with a C5-Ag1-C15 bond angle of $174.7(4)^\circ$, and Ag1-C5, and Ag1-C15 bond distances of 2.108(11) Å and 2.060(13) Å, respectively. Mass spectroscopy suggests that in solution and in the gas phase, compound 103 exists as monomer, whereas X-ray crystallography shows that compound 103 is polymeric in the crystal.

An anion exchange reaction of compound 103 with aqueous ammonium hexafluorophosphate, results in the formation of compound 105. In the solid state, compound 105 exists as a dimer, as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a thermal ellipsoid plot of compound 105 with the thermal ellipsoid drawn at a 30 percent probability level. The hydrogen atoms have been omitted from Fig. 2 for clarity. The geometry of the silver atoms are nearly linear with C32-Ag1-C5

(179.7(4)°), Ag1-C32 (2.076(9) Å), Ag1-C5 (2.091(9) Å), Ag2-C22 (2.064(9) Å), Ag2-C17 (2.074(8) Å) bond lengths. The nature of the anions is significant to the structural changes of compound 103 versus compound 105, and the choice of anion has a pronounced effect on the solubility of these compounds. For example, compound 103 is soluble in aqueous media whereas compound 105 is not. Table 1 gives a summary of the crystal data of both of these compounds.

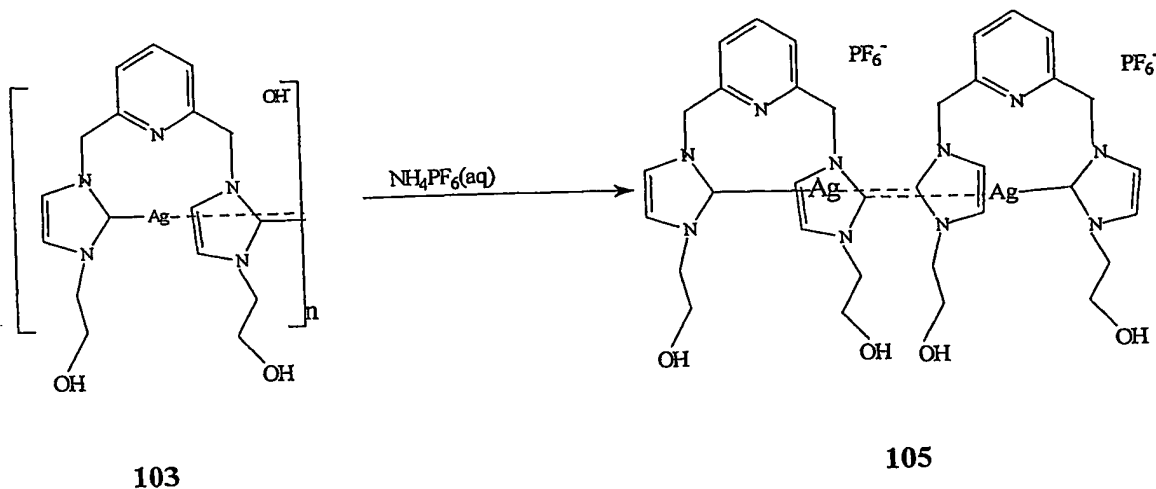


Table 1.

Empirical Formula	103, C ₁₇ H ₂₂ N ₅ O ₃ Ag	105, C ₃₄ H ₄₂ N ₁₀ O ₄ AgP ₂ F ₁₂
Formular Weight	434.0735	868.1481
Temperature (K)	100	100
Wavelength (Å)	0.71073	0.71073
Crystal system, space group, Z	Orthorhombic, P2(1)2(1)2(1), 4	Monoclinic, P2(1)/c, 8
Unit cell dimensions		
a (Å)	4.5586(17)	10.9448(14)
b (Å)	14.900(6)	22.885(3)
c (Å)	29.923(12)	17.729(2)
α (°)	90	90
β (°)	90	92.196(2)
γ (°)	90	90
V (Å ³)	2032.5(14)	4437.4(10)
D _{calc} (Mg/m ³)	1.422	1.737
Absorption coefficient (mm ⁻¹)	1.010	1.055
Theta range for data collection (°)	1.36 to 24.99	1.45 to 25.00
Reflections collected/unique	6300/3506 [R(int) = 0.0650]	20811/7757 [R(int) = 0.0437]
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.034	1.058
Final R indices [I > 2 σ (I)]	0.0655	0.0956
R indices (all data)	0.1410	0.2491
Largest difference peak and hole (e Å ⁻³)	0.954 and -0.875	2.069 and -1.230

The usefulness of compounds 103 and 55 as antimicrobial agents was evaluated. The standard agar plates overlay method was used to obtain the sensitivity data as presented in Table 2. In this test, a filter paper disc of 6mm diameter was soaked with 20μL of a silver compound of known concentration, and placed over a lawn of an organism in the agar plate. The diameter of the area in which growth of the organism is inhibited by the test solution was measured after an over night incubation as a measure of the relative antimicrobial activity of the silver compounds. The test organisms were *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Silver nitrate was the reference standard used, while compounds 101 and 102 served as a negative controls.

Table 2.
Antimicrobial Activity of Silver Compounds

Tested compounds	Ag ⁺ (ug/ml)	Diameter of Inhibited Area (mm)		
		<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>
AgNO ₃	3176	11.38	10.88	11
0.5%(w/v)				
103	3130	11.5	11	12
1.31%				
105	3195	11.58	10.67	10.25
1.42%				
103	1195	10.13	10	11.13
0.50%				
105	1125	10	9	12
0.50%				
101		6	6	6
0.50%				
102		6	6	6
0.50%				

The data confirmed that compounds 103 and 105 have antimicrobial properties at a level comparable to silver nitrate as shown in Table 2. The pincer ligands, compounds 101 and 102, were found to have no antimicrobial activity.

The silver compounds were also tested according to the minimum inhibition concentration determination method (MIC). The MIC is a standard microbiological technique used to evaluate the bacteriostatic activity of antimicrobial agents. In this case, the MIC was based on the total amount of silver available and not on the concentration of silver ions. A 0.5 percent (w/v) solution of each of the silver compounds 103 and 105 was tested. On dissolving of the silver complexes in the culture medium (LB broth), a precipitate of AgCl was observed in all samples. The activity of a dilution series of the supernatant portion of the silver complex solutions was evaluated, with the addition of a constant volume of freshly grown organism (20µl) per day. *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were again used as the test organisms. The MIC was obtained by visual inspection of the cultures for growth(+) or no growth(-) as reported in

Table 3. In Table 3, DF is the dilution factor. From the results, it can be concluded that compounds 103 and 105 are less bound to chloride ion than silver nitrate, due to the stability of the Ag-C donor ligand bond. Thus, compounds 103 and 105 show better antimicrobial activity than silver nitrate. This is a desirable property of compounds 103 and 105, when considering silver compounds for in vivo application. It may be noted that although equal weights of silver compounds were used, the amount of silver ions released by compounds 103 and 105 is about 2.7 times lower than the amount of silver ions released by silver nitrate.

Table 3.
MIC Results of Supernatants of Silver Compounds (less silver chloride)

Test Ag compounds	E. coli			P. aeruginosa		S. aureus	
	Ag (ul/ml)	Day 1	Day 2	Day 1	Day 2	Day 1	Day 2
103	1186	-	-	-	-	-	-
x 1DF		-	+	-	-	-	+
x 2DF		-	+	-	+	+	
x 3DF		+		+		+	
x 4DF		+		+		+	
105	1125	-	-	-	-	-	-
x 1DF		-	+	-	+	-	+
x 2DF		-	+	-	+	+	
x 3DF		+		+		+	
x 4DF		+		+		+	
AgN03	3176	-	+	-	+	+	
x 1DF		+		+		+	
x 2DF		+		+		+	
x 3DF		+		+		+	
x 4DF		+		+		+	

While not wishing to condition patentability on any particular theory, it is believed that the activity and stability of compounds 103 and 105, as well as their solubility in water, may be attributed to the relatively slow decomposition of Ag-C donor ligand bond over time to silver metal and silver ion.

When the MIC test was repeated as described above except in the presence of insoluble silver chloride, the activity of the silver compounds was enhanced, with silver nitrate performing better as shown in table 4. It has been previously reported that the presence of chloride contributes to the toxicity of silver in sensitive strains of organisms.

Table 4.

Effect of chloride (as silver chloride) in the bacteriocidal activity of the silver compounds

Tested Ag compounds (% w/v)	<i>E. coli</i> (Days)						<i>P. aeruginosa</i> (Days)						<i>S. aureus</i> (Days)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
103																		
0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.03	-	-	+				-	-	+				-	+				
105																		
0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.03	-	-	+				-	-	+				-	+				
AgNO₃																		
0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.03	-	-	-	+			-	-	+				-	-	+			

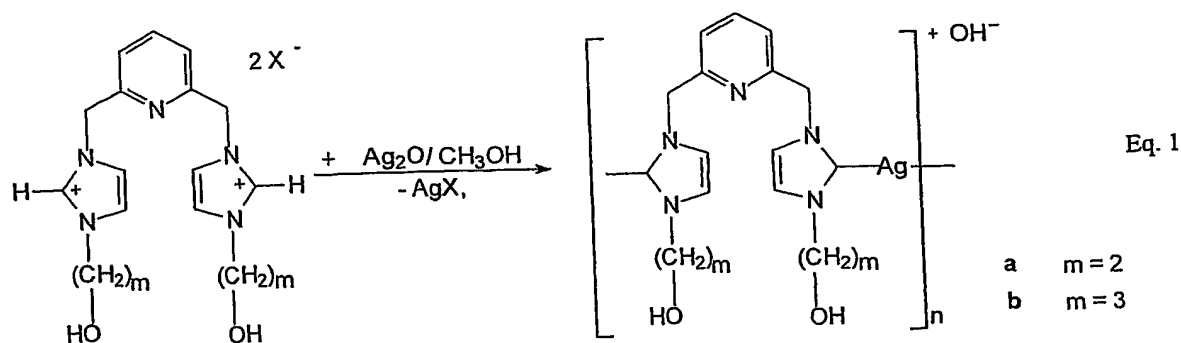
The minimum lethal concentration was determined to evaluate the bacteriocidal properties of the compounds represented by formulae 103 and 105. The clear (no growth) portion of the culture media with the lowest Ag compound concentration was used, by streaking 0.01 ml of the solution on agar plate using a sterilized loop followed by incubation at 37 °C for 24 – 48 hours. The colonies were visually counted, with the end point of the minimum bacteriocidal concentration (MBC) as no growth on the agar plate. The test compounds showed an improved bacteriocidal effect compared to silver nitrate up to the seventh day of incubation and MBC test, with no growth observed after the tenth day of incubation and testing for the silver compounds. This is despite the fact that freshly grown organisms were added each day to the culture media containing the silver compounds throughout the incubation period. The bacteriocidal and bacteriostatic properties of 103 and 105 are believed to be due to the slow decomposition of the Ag-C donor (carbene) ligand bond over time to silver metal, silver ion, AgCl and to their solubility in water.

The alkano-*N*-functionalized silver carbene complexes 103 and 105 are soluble in aqueous media. In addition, they have proved to be useful antimicrobial agents, and their solubility in water makes them excellent silver compounds that can be of use for *in vivo* application. The solubility and stability of silver complexes in chloride solution have been key factors that have limited the use of silver complexes for *in vivo* application.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a silver(I) imidazole cyclophane gem diol complex 106 $[\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_{36}\text{N}_{10}\text{O}_4]^{2+} 2(\text{x})^-$, where $\text{x} = \text{OH}^-$, CO_3^{2-} was synthesized. The MIC test showed that the antimicrobial activity of the aqueous form of 106 is 2 fold less effective than 0.5% AgNO_3 , with about the same amount of silver. The antimicrobial activity of 106 was enhanced when encapsulated into Tecophilic® polymer by electrospinning (technique) to obtain mats made of nano-fibers. The fiber mats release aggregates of silver nanoparticles and sustained the antimicrobial activity of the mats over a long period of time. The rate of bactericidal activity of 106 was greatly improved by encapsulation, and the amount of silver used was much reduced. The fiber mat of 106 with 75% (106/tecophilic) contained 2 mg of Ag, which is 8 times lower than 16 mg (0.5 %) AgNO_3 and 5 times lower than silver sulfadiazine cream 1 % (10mg). The fiber mat was found to kill *S. aureus* at the same rate as 0.5% AgNO_3 , with zero colonies on an agar plate and about 6 hours faster than silver sulfadiazine cream. Inoculums tested on and found effective are *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, *C. albicans*, *A. niger* and *S. cerevisiae*. Transmission electron microscopy and scanning electron microscopy were used to characterize the fiber mats. The acute toxicity of the ligand (imidazolium cyclophane gem diol dichloride) was assessed by intravenous administration to rats, with an LD 50 of 100mg/Kg of rat.

An electrospun fiber of the present invention can encapsulate a silver(I) N-heterocyclic carbene complex. The antimicrobial activity of silver(I)- N-pincer 2,6-bis(hydroxyethylimidazolemethyl)pyridine hydroxide, a water soluble silver(I) carbene complex 107, on some clinically important bacteria was described above. Compound 107 is an example of a compound that is sparingly soluble in absolute ethanol but completely soluble in methanol. The solubility of type 1 silver(I) carbene complexes in ethanol, was improved by varying the functionalized groups coupled to the nucleophilic end of the bis(imidazolemethyl) pyridine compound. Although embodiments wherein $m=2$ and $m=3$ are shown in Eq. 1, m can have any positive integer value that is at least 1, and preferably, m has a value within the range of about 1 to about 4. Further, alternate starting materials or precursors described above may be used to produce a desired silver(I) carbene complex without departing from the scope of the present

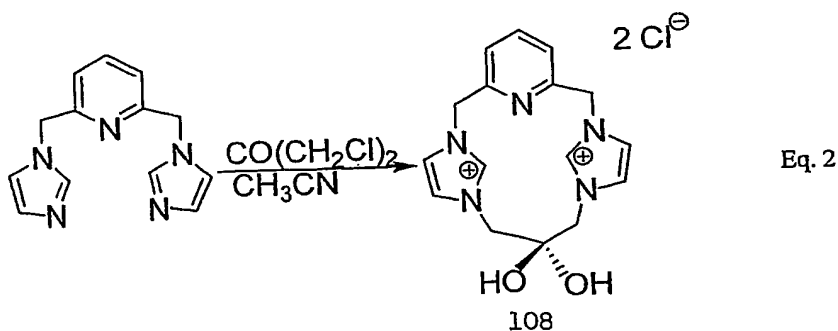
invention. The specific embodiments illustrated and described below are used for illustrative purposes in describing the present invention.



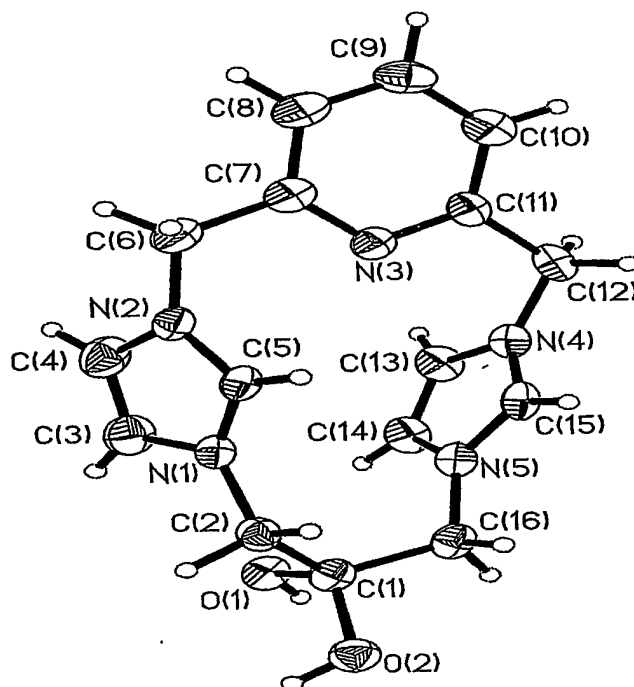
107

Electrospinning is a versatile method used to produce fibers with diameters ranging from a few nanometers to over microns by creating an electrically charged jet of polymer solution or polymer melt, which elongates and solidifies. The resulting fibers can be used in filters, coating templates, protective clothing, biomedical applications, wound dressing, drug delivery, solar sails, solar cells, catalyst carriers, and reinforcing agents for composites.

The imidazolium (NHC) cyclophane gem-diol salt 108 can be prepared by reacting 2,6-bis(imidazoliummethyl)pyridine with 1,3-dichloroacetone as shown below in Eq. 2. The formation of salt 108 as a gem-diol in preference to the carbonyl form is not expected with electron withdrawing groups present. Without being bound to theory, it is believed that the formation of salt 108 as a gem-diol proceeded by acid-catalyzed process with the solution observed to be slightly acidic having a pH range of 5-6.



The ^1H NMR spectra showed the presence of *gem* O-H as a broad peak at 7.65 ppm, and the absence of C=O in salt 108 was observed in both ^{13}C NMR and IR spectroscopy. The O-H stretching vibration was observed at 3387 cm^{-1} , while the C-O stretching at 1171 cm^{-1} and ^{13}C NMR chemical shift at 91 ppm. The x-ray crystallography further provided the evidence and structure of 108 as shown in the following figure:

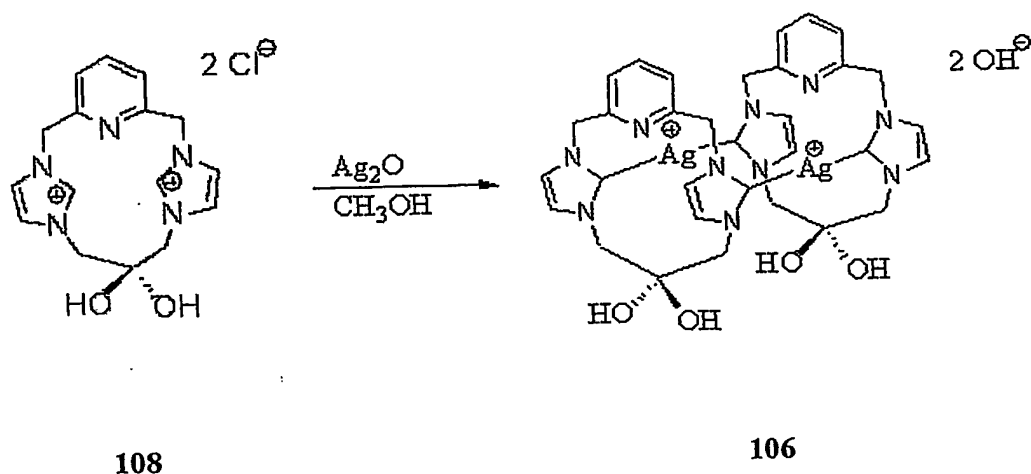


TEP of salt 108 with the thermal ellipsoid drawn at 50% probability level. The counter anions are omitted for clarity.

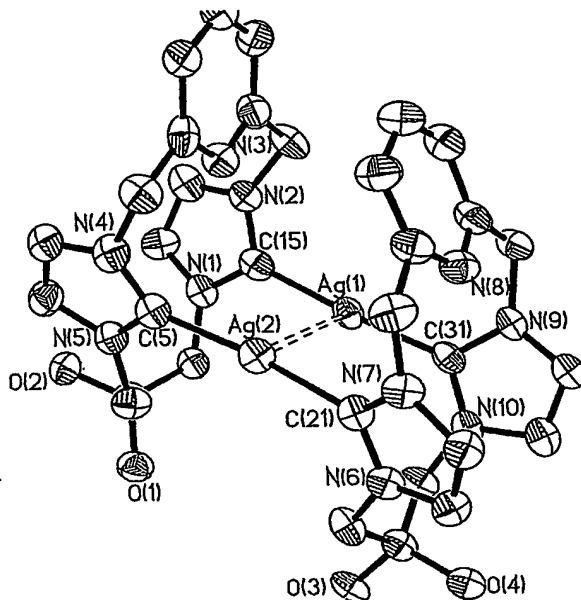
The combination of silver(I) oxide with salt 108 in methanol according to the reaction scheme illustrated in Eq. 3 results in complex 106 as an air and light stable yellow solid in high yield, confirmed by the loss of the imidazolium proton at 9.35 ppm of the ^1H NMR spectra. The proton NMR of complex 106 showed a broad signal with complicated peaks that are not easily assigned. Again, without being bound to theory, this may be due to the fluxional behavior of the

compound on the NMR time scale

Eq. 3



The shift in the resonance signal of the imidazole carbon (NCN) from 138 ppm to downfield of the ^{13}C NMR spectra at 184 and 186 ppm shows the rare coupling of the Ag-C bond. The large value of the Ag-C coupling constant ($J_{\text{AgC}} = 211 \text{ Hz}$) observed agreed with the reported range of 204 Hz – 220 Hz for ^{109}Ag nuclei coupling. ^{109}Ag coupling is commonly observed due to its higher sensitivity compared to the ^{107}Ag . The x-ray crystallography confirms the structure of complex 106, which is shown in formula II, with bond distances of Ag1-C15 = 2.085(5) Å, Ag1-C31 = 2.077(5) Å, Ag2-C5 = 2.073(5) Å and Ag2-C21 = 2.072 Å. A weak Ag1...Ag2 interaction was observed with a bond length of 3.3751(10) Å, longer than the commonly reported Ag-Ag bond range of 2.853-3.290 Å, but shorter than the Van der waals radii for Ag....Ag of 3.44 Å. In silver metal the Ag-Ag bond distance is known to be 2.888 Å. The C-Ag-C bond angles are almost linear with C15-Ag1-C31 bond angle of 175.20(18)° and C21-Ag2-C5 bond angle of 170.56(18)°.

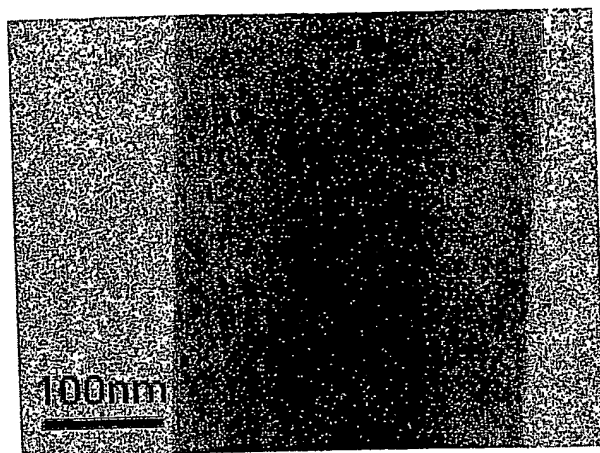


Formula II.

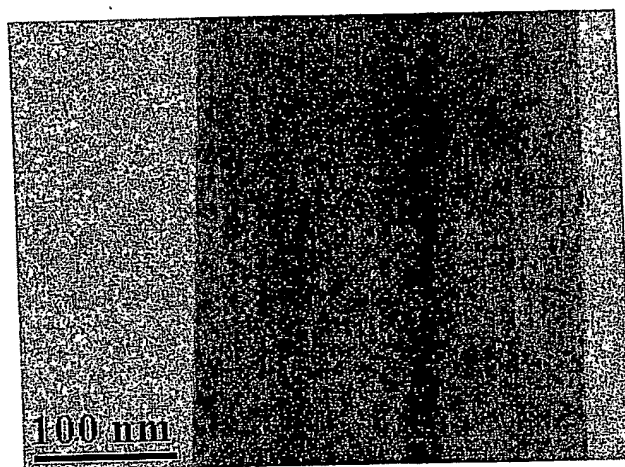
Thermal ellipsoid plot of complex 106 with the thermal ellipsoid drawn at 50% probability level.
The counter anions are omitted for clarity.

The electrospun fibers from Tecophilic® and silver complex were characterized by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). No obvious phase separation was observed in as-spun fibers, shown in Figure 3, which indicated a generally-uniform mixing of Tecophilic® and silver complex. The thickness of the fiber mat was measured by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) with pure Tecophilic® (100 micron), 25:75 silver complex 106/Tecophilic® (30 microns) and 75:25 complex 106/Tecophilic® (60 microns) respectively. The encapsulation of complex 106 by polymer retards the quick decomposition of silver complex into silver ions or particles in an aqueous media. The formation of silver particles at nanometer scale has been observed in the polymer matrix, when the electrospun fiber is exposed to water. Transmission electron microscopy studies showed that the activation of nano-silver particles in the fiber is a process that occurs gradually over a period of time. By exposing the as-spun fibers to water, complex 106 decomposed and release silver ions which aggregated into silver particles at nano-scale measurement. The formation of aggregates

of silver particles has been observed within 30 minutes of exposure to water vapor (as shown in Figure 4). The aggregation of the silver ions in the presence of water, with the aggregate adsorbed on the surface of the fibers is considered to be a simplified mechanism by which the fiber mat releases the active form(s) of the silver for its antimicrobial activity. The fiber of complex 106 is stable in light and air for months, but sensitive to an environment with very high humidity.



(a)

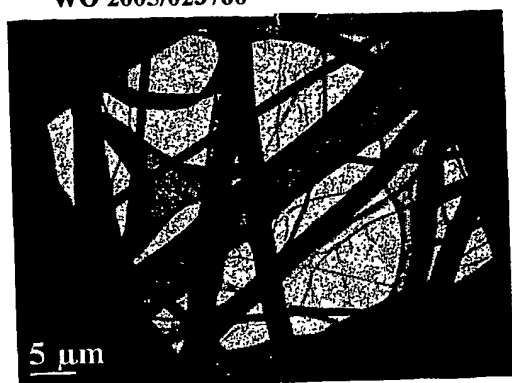


(b)

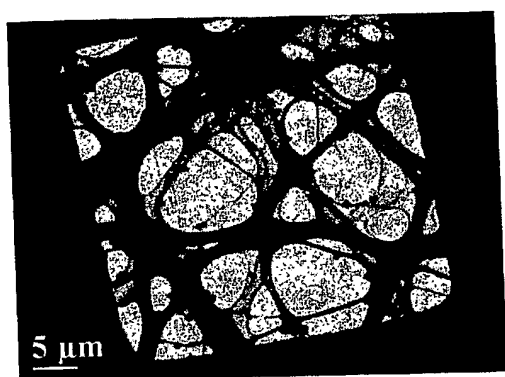
Figure 3

Electrospun fibers prepared from a mixture of 106 and Tecophilic® at a weight ratio of 25 to 75.

(a) As-spun fiber (b) Silver particles formed by exposing the as-spun fiber to water.



(a)



(b)

Figure 4

TEM images showing the release of silver particles by exposing fibers of complex 106 and Tecophilic® (weight ratio 50:50) to water vapor environment; (a) as-spun fiber, (b) fibers in water vapor environment for 65 hour.

Bactericidal Effect

Using a modified Kirby Bauer technique mats of electrospun Tecophilic® fiber encapsulating complex 106 and pure electrospun Tecophilic® fiber as control were placed on a lawn of organism in an agar plate and incubated overnight at 35 °C. The inocula used were both Gram positive and Gram negative prokaryotes (*Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*) of clinical interest. The fungi used were *Candida albicans*, *Aspergillus*

niger, and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The bactericidal activity showed a clear zone of inhibition within and around the fiber mat after an overnight incubation of the agar plate at 35 °C. The fungicidal activity was observed after 48 hrs of incubation at 25 °C. Pure Tecophilic® fiber mat as control showed no growth inhibition (See figure 5). No obvious difference was observed in the diameter of the cleared zone of inhibition around the fiber mat when the composition of the fiber mat was changed from 75 % of complex 106 and 25 % Tecophilic® to 25% of complex 106 and 75% Tecophilic®. The diameter of the zone of inhibition for the 75 complex 106/tecophilc®) fiber mat is 4.00mm while that of 25% (complex 106/tecophilc®) is 2.00 mm. The difference in diameter of the zone of inhibition between the two types of fiber mat has no linear relationship with the amount of silver (3:1 ratio) present in the two fiber mats. These result further shows the limitation of the Kirby Bauer technique as a quantitative tool to determine the antimicrobial activity of drugs. The diffusing ability of the silver ions might have been limited by the formation of secondary silver compounds. Ionic silver is known to undergo ligand exchange reactions with biological ligands such as nucleic acids, proteins, and cell membranes.

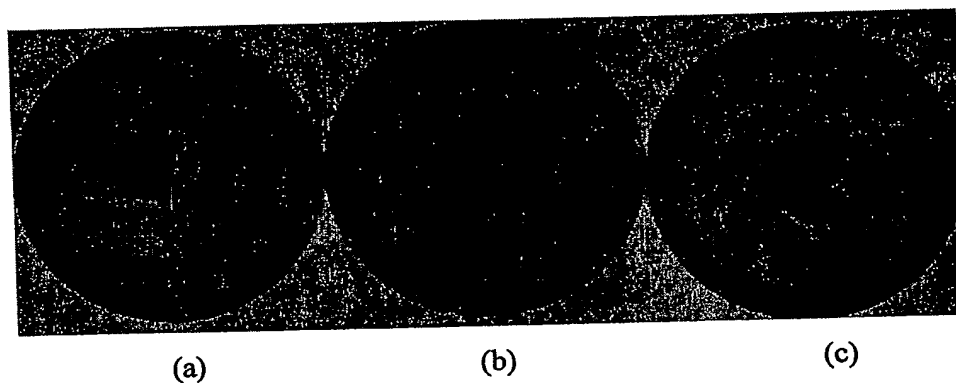


Figure 5

Susceptibility test of the fiber mat encapsulating complex 106, with bactericidal activity compared to pure Tecophilic® fiber mat. (a) complex 106/Tecophilic® (25:75) (b) Pure Tecophilic® (c) complex 106/Tecophilic® (75:25)

Deposition of a few silver particles was observed at the bottom of a test tube when a piece of the fiber mat was placed in 5 ml of distilled water and exposed to light for 4 days. The leaching of the silver particles from the fiber mat surfaces to the solution occurred gradually over time. The release of nano-silver particles from the as-spun mats of complex 106 into an aqueous medium lead to the investigation of the kinetics of kill (bactericidal activity) of the as-spun fiber

mat of complex 106 with respect to time by comparing it with silver nitrate and silver sulfadiazine 1% cream or silvadene (SSD), a clinical drug widely in use. Both types of the fiber mat composition 75:25 (amount of Ag = 424 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) and 25:75 (amount of Ag = 140 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) used in this study showed a faster kill rate than SSD (amount of Ag = 3020 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). Silver nitrate (0.5 %) with 3176 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of Ag showed about the same kill rate as complex 106/tecophilic 75: 25 (Ag = 424 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) at a silver concentration 8 fold lower than silver nitrate (see figure 6). Bactericidal activity of the silver compounds is faster on *P. aeruginosa* than on *S. aureus*. The fiber mats killed bacteria faster better than silvadene.

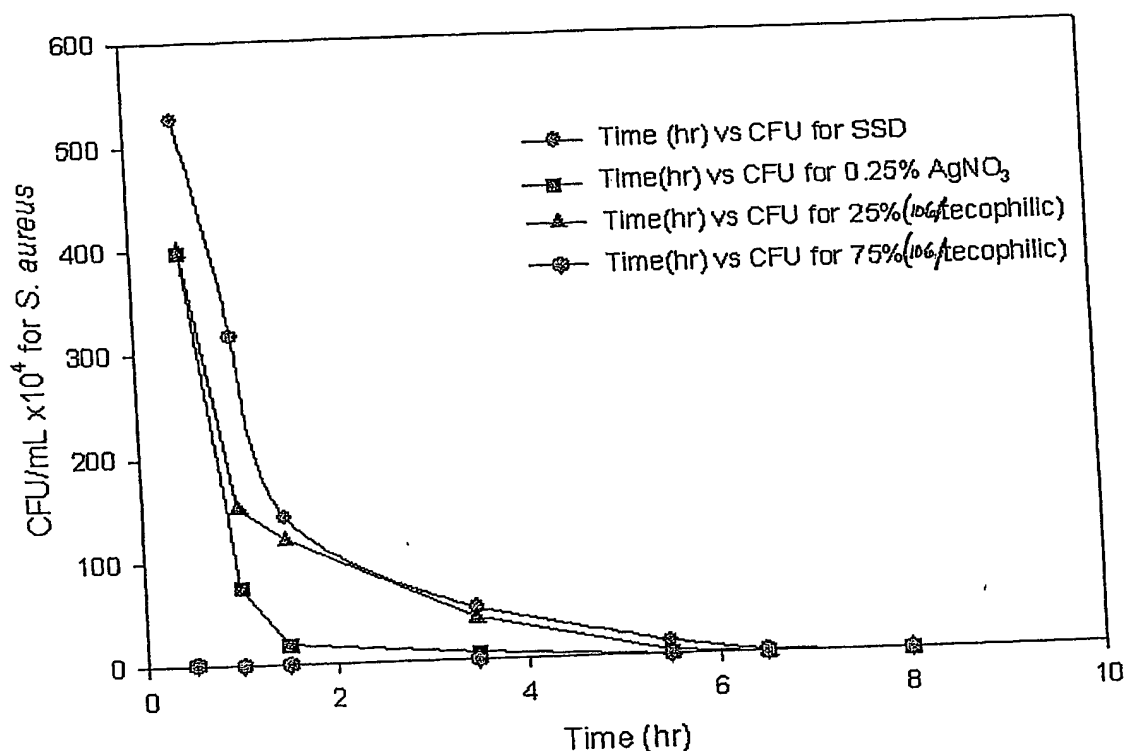


Figure 6

The Plot of CFU (colony forming unit) versus Time (hours) of the silver compounds on *S. aureus*, expresses the kinetic of the bactericidal activity for each of the silver compounds tested.

The time dependence of the bacteriostatic and bactericidal activities of the as-spun mat of complex 106 as a function of the volume of organism inoculated was examined. The fiber mats of complex 106 showed an effective bactericidal activity on *P. aeruginosa*, *E. coli* and *S. aureus* for over a week with daily inoculation (25 μL) of freshly grown organism. This is an indication that the as-spun fiber mat sustained the continuous release of active silver species over a long

period of time. Pure *P. aeruginosa* as control showed no antimicrobial activity within 24hrs of incubation. The as-spun mat of complex 106 with the 75% complex 106/tecophilic composition showed better bactericidal effect on *P. aeruginosa* than the 25% complex 106/tecophilic for over 2 weeks after inoculating with over 200 μ L (2×10^7) of freshly grown organism. Bacteriostatic activity was observed for *S. aureus* and *E. coli* after 10 days of the daily streaking of the LB broth solution on an agar plate. Visual inspection of the incubated solutions showed no growth of the organism.

The bactericidal activity of 108, complex 106 and AgNO₃ in aqueous LB broth was studied using the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) test. There was generally no difference in the bactericidal activity and MIC of complex 106 and AgNO₃ after 24 hrs of incubation as shown in Table 5. However, after 48 hrs of incubation, silver nitrate showed a better antimicrobial activity at a concentration 2 fold lower than complex 106 (838 μ g/mL).

MIC result comparing the activity of AgNO₃ and 106, with both having about the same amount of silver.

Sample ID	Conc. of sample (wt/V %)	Conc. of sample (μ g/mL)	Vol. of bacteria (μ L)	<i>E. coli</i> (Day)		<i>P. aeruginosa</i> (Day)		<i>S. aureus</i> (Day)	
				1	2	1	2	1	2
AgNO ₃	0.50	3462.35	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1DF	1731.18		-	-	-	-	-	-
	2DF	865.59		-	-	-	-	-	-
	3DF	432.79		-	-	-	-	-	-
	4DF	216.40		-	+	-	-	-	+
106	1.38	3341.48	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1DF	1675.74		-	-	-	-	-	-
	2DF	837.87		-	-	-	-	-	-
	3DF	418.94		-	+	-	+	-	+
	4DF	209.47		-	+	-	+	-	+
108	0.5		25	+		+		+	

Table 5. MIC result comparing the activity of AgNO₃ and complex 106, with both having about the same amount of silver. DF is the dilution factor (1 mL). + = growth, - = no growth. The amount of silver (μ g) per mL for each compound was calculated as (molecular mass of Ag/formula wt of compound) x wt %.

The MIC value was not determined for silver sulfadiazine because of the cloudy nature of the solution, and the concentration of 108 used showed no antimicrobial activity. The dilutions with the least concentration of complex 106 (209 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) and AgNO_3 (216 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) in the MIC test was observed to show growth of the same number of colonies of *S. aureus* on an agar plate after 24 hrs of incubation. The 25% complex 106/tecophilic fiber mat has the least concentration of Ag, 140 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (see Table 6), and sustain the release of active silver species that were bio-available for days. No growth of the organism was observed with the daily increase in the volume of inocula.

Sample ID	Wt of Ag compds. used (mg)	Volume of LB Broth (ml)	Amount of Ag in sample (mg)	μg of Ag/mL
SSD	20.00	5.00	6.05	1210.00
AgNO_3	12.80	5.00	8.13	1626.00
AgNO_3	25.00	5.00	15.90	3176.00
106/Tecophilic (25:75)	11.30	5.00	0.73	146.00
106/Tecophilic (75:25)	11.40	5.00	2.21	441.00

Table 6. Showing details of silver compounds used for the kinetic studies.

SSD: silver sulfadiazine 1% cream

Thus, the antimicrobial activity of complex 106 was enhanced for a longer period, at a very low concentration of Ag particles by encapsulation in a suitable polymeric fiber. The bactericidal activity of the fiber mat 75% (complex 106/tecophilic) with 424 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of silver is 8 fold lower in the concentration of Ag than AgNO_3 (3176 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) and showed not only a kill rate as fast as silver nitrate, but also retained the original color of the LB broth, a clear yellow solution unlike silver nitrate which stains and changed the LB broth color to dark brown. The silver-sulfadiazine cream did not readily dissolve in the aqueous LB broth, thus affecting the rate of its bactericidal activity.

The antimicrobial activity of the fiber mat encapsulating complex 106 can be considered to be a combination of active silver species, which may include AgCl_2^- ions, clusters of Ag^+ ions, AgCl and free Ag^+ ions. Theoretically, the slow release of the active silver particles in the solution leads to the quick formation of silver chloride. The presence of more chloride anion as

the major component will further result in the formation of negatively charged $[Ag_yCl_x]^{n-}$ ion species (where $y = 1, 2, 3 \dots$ etc; $x = 2, 3 \dots (y+1)$; $n = x-1$). The anionic silver complexes of the type $[AgI_3]^{2-}$, $[Ag_2I_4]^{2-}$, $[Ag_4I_8]^{4-}$ and $[Ag_4I_6]^{2-}$ have been formed. The formation of anionic silver chloride species may not be limited to the leached aggregates of silver particles in the solution, but may also be found on the surface of the fiber mats as shown in the SEM images of Figure 8. Anionic silver dichloride is known to be soluble in an aqueous media and thus will be bio-available. It has been reported that anionic silver halides are toxic to both sensitive and resistance strain bacteria. The adsorbed active silver species on the network of fibers in the mat is an advantage the fiber mat has to increase the surface area of the active silver species over the conventional use of aqueous silver ions. This mechanism might have accounted for the effective bactericidal activity of the fiber mat in an aqueous media, even at such a low concentration of silver compared to the un-encapsulated form of complex 106. Although complex 106 is sparingly soluble in water, its quick decomposition has been observed to occur in aqueous media. Thus, the bactericidal activity of complex 106 is reduced due to poor availability of active silver species in the LB broth media, which might be due to the formation of secondary silver compound especially AgCl.

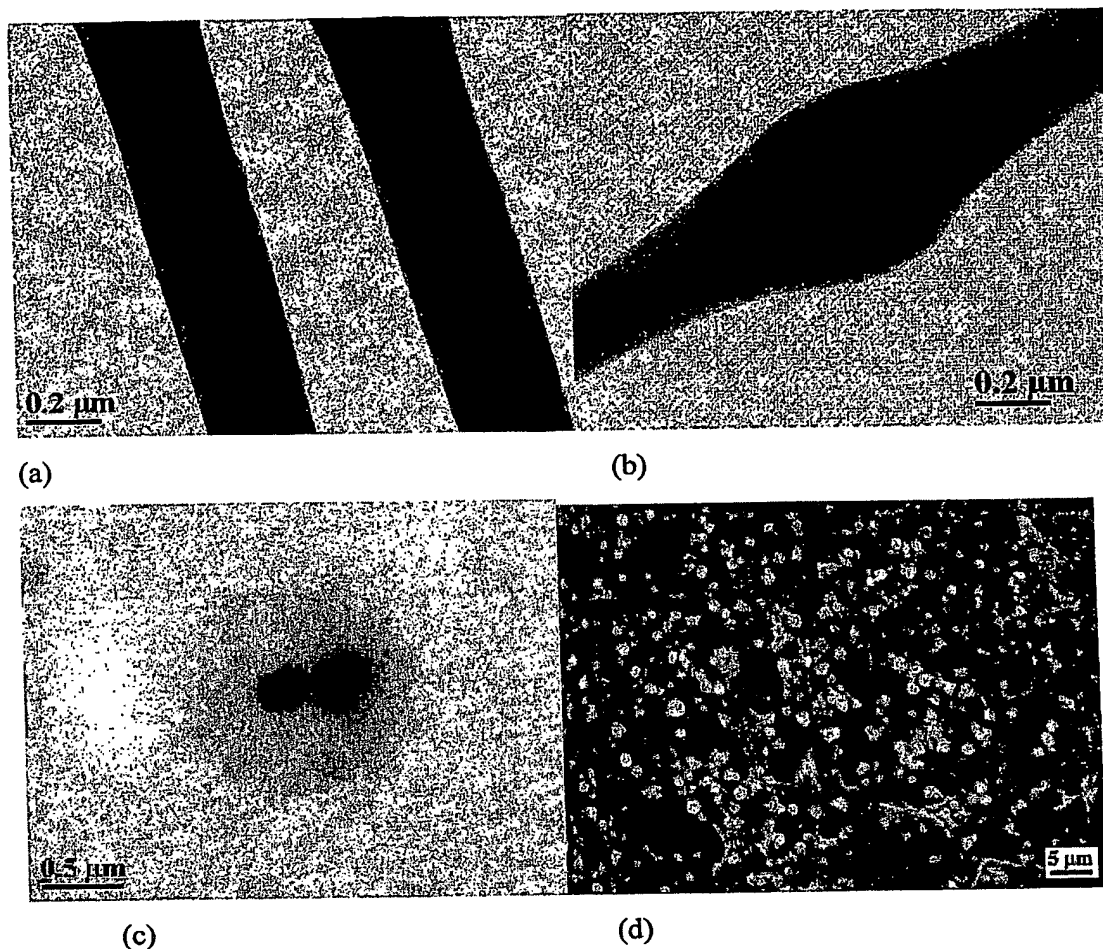


Figure 8. Electrospun fibers from complex 106 and Tecophilic® (75:25) after two weeks of antimicrobial activity in LB broth media. (a) Stereo images of a segment of fiber; (b) A large aggregate (400nm) of silver particles encapsulated in Tecophilic fiber®; (c) Silver aggregates (200nm to 300nm in diameter) and silver particles (10nm to 20nm in diameter) in Tecophilic® matrix; (d) Top view of the fiber mat with aggregates of silver particles.

Acute Toxicity Assessment

The LD 50 assessment was done by intravenous administration of 108, dissolved in a buffered saline solution, via the tail of rats. Adult rats were used with an average weight of 500 g. Progressive administration of 0.3 ml of the dose (5 mg, 50 mg) was done weekly. The rats were carefully examined for the dose-response effect. Death occurred 10 minutes after

administering 50 mg of 108 to 10 rats, 100% of the rats showed powerful convulsion before death. Autopsy report showed pulmonary hemorrhage and hemorrhage in the brain of the dead rats, a diagnosis of stroke. The surviving rats were observed to lose weight, with a drastic loss in appetite, and low urine out put. The LD 50 assessment was found to be 100 mg/Kg of rat.

The synthesis of 108 with functionalized groups aids in tailoring the encapsulation of the silver(I) imidazole cyclophane gem diol into a nanofiber. The fiber mat has been shown to have improved the antimicrobial activity of the silver(I)-n-heterocyclic carbene complexes on the inoculum, with a faster kill rate than silvadene in an LB broth medium at a concentration 8 fold lower than silvadene. The encapsulation of the silver n-heterocyclic carbene complexes increases the bio-availability of active silver species and also reduces the amount of silver used. Encapsulated silver(I) carbene complexes in nano-fibers has been demonstrated to be a promising material for sustained and effective delivery of silver ions over a longer period of time with maximum bactericidal activity than supplying silver in an aqueous form. The amount of silver required for antimicrobial activity is reduced with this technique of encapsulation compared to the un-encapsulated form, which often is related to the amount of silver in 0.5% silver nitrate. Furthermore, the ability of the fiber mat to retain the original color of the LB broth is a major cosmetic plus. The assessment of the acute toxicity of the ligand on rats showed an LD50 of 100mg/Kg of rat, a value considered to be moderately toxic.

In addition to useful antimicrobial, or antibacterial, properties, it is believed that the present invention can inhibit fungal growth, and also viral growth. The compositions of matter and methods of the present invention also contemplate delivery of Silver to locations via any known vehicle, including, but not limited to, inhalation through the lungs, direct application of a liquid to an eye, or any other type of topical application.

GENERAL EXPERIMENTAL

Silver (I) oxide, silver sulfadiazine and 1, 3-dichloroacetone where purchased from Aldrich. Acetone, acetonitrile, methanol, ethanol, ammonium hexafluorophosphate, and organisms; *S. cerevisiae* (ATCC 2601), *C. albicans* (ATCC 10231), *A. niger* (ATCC 16404), *E. coli* (ATCC 8739), *P. aeruginosa* (ATCC 9027), *S. aureus* (ATCC 6538) were purchased from Fisher. All reagents were used without further purification. Infrared spectra were recorded on Nicolet Nexus 870 FT-IR spectrometer. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data was recorded on a Varian Gemini 300 MHz instrument, and the spectra obtained were referenced to the deuterated

solvents. Mass Spectroscopy data were recorded on an ESI-QIT Esquire-DC with a positive ion polarity. The TEM images were recorded on FEI TE CNAI-12 transmission electron microscope (TEM) at 120KV.

Synthesis of the imidazolium cyclophane gem-diol dichloride

A solution containing 0.24 g (1.0 mmol) of 2,6-bis(imidazolomethyl)pyridine and 0.254g (2.0 mmol) 1,3-dichloroacetone in 60 ml of acetonitrile was stirred at 75 °C for 8 h to obtain 108 as a brown solid on filtration. Yield: 0.9 mmol, 89.6%. Colorless crystals of the PF₆ salt of 108 were obtained by slow evaporation from acetonitrile/water. Mp: 175-178 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 4.68 (s, 4 H, CH₂C(OH)₂CH₂), 5.67 (s, 4 H, CH₂), 7.40, (s, 2 H, NC(H)CH), 7.47 (d, 2 H, J = 7.8 Hz, m-pyr), 7.65 (s, 2 H, C(OH)₂), 7.89 (s, 2 H, NCHC(H)), 7.94 (t, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz, p-pyr), 9.34 (s, 2 H, NC(H)N). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 51.8, 55.2, 91.1, 120.5, 122.0, 123.9, 138.0, 138.8, 152.6. ESI-MS m/z: 384 [M²⁺2Cl⁻], 348 [M²⁺Cl⁻]. FT IR (Nujol, cm⁻¹): 3387, 3105, 1597, 1564, 1439, 1346, 1171, 1085, 996, 755. Anal. Calcd: C, 48.54; H, 4.41; N, 16.94; Cl, 17.13. Found: C, 48.33; H, 4.32; N, 16.71; Cl, 16.76.

Synthesis of the dinuclear silver carbene cyclophane gem-diol hydroxide

The combination of 0.232 g (1.0 mmol) silver(I)oxide and 0.366g (0.9 mmol) of 108 in 70 ml methanol was stirred at room temperature for 50 minutes. The filtrate was concentrated to obtain complex 106 as a yellow solid. Single crystals of complex 106 were obtained from ethanol, containing a spike of carbonate, by slow diffusion. Yield: 0.618g, 0.738 mmol, 82%. Mp: 202-204 °C. ESI-MS m/z: 400[0.5M²⁺], 801[2M⁺], 837[2M⁺2OH⁻]. FTIR (Nujol, cm⁻¹): 3415, 3105, 1596, 1564, 1439, 1344, 1169, 1084, 1028, 996, 758. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 48.6, 51.1, 53.8, 92.1, 119.9 (J = 1.4 Hz), 121.6, 128.6, 137.8(J = 2.4 Hz), 154.2, 184.9 (J_{carbene-Ag} = 211 Hz). Anal. Calcd: Ag, 24.54; C, 43.79; H, 4.20; N, 15.24. Found: C, 43.15; H, 4.22; N, 14.89.

Electrospun Fiber

Tecophilic® was dissolved in a mixture of ethanol and tetrahydrofuran at a ratio of 9 to 1. A solution of complex 106 in ethanol was mixed with a pre-made solution of Tecophilic®.

Solutions with different weight ratios between complex 106 and Tecophilic® were prepared. The ratios were 0/100, 25/75 and 75/25. The solutions of complex 106 and Tecophilic® were held in a pipette. An electrical potential difference of 15KV was applied between the surfaces of the solution drop to the grounded collector, a distance of about 20 cm. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) were used to characterize the as-spun fibers and fibers exposed to water.

Antimicrobial Test

Sterilized LB Broth was measured (5 mL) into a sterile tube. A loopful of stationary phase cultured microorganism (*E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*) was introduced into the tube containing the LB Broth solution. The mixture was cultured overnight, at 35 °C in a shaking incubator. The same procedure was done with stationary phased cultured fungi (*C. albican*, *S. cerevisiae*, *A. niger*) and incubated without shaking at room temperature for 72 hrs.

Fiber Mat Testing

A constant volume (25µL) of the freshly grown organism was placed on an LB agar plate and grown to obtain a lawn of the organism. A fiber mat (2.0 cm x 2.0 cm) of complex 106 and pure tecophilic was placed on a lawn of bacteria (*E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*) of an LB agar plate and incubated overnight at 35 °C. The bactericidal activity was observed by visual inspection of growth and no growth in and around the area of the fiber mat. About the same dimension of the fiber mat was placed on a lawn of fungi (*C. albican*, *S. cerevisiae*, *A. niger*) and incubated at room temperature for 48 hrs. The diameter of the clear zone was measured.

Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) Test.

Serial dilutions were made to obtain a range of concentrations by transferring 1 mL of freshly prepared stock solution of the silver compounds (with the same amount of silver particles) into a sterile culture tube containing 2 mL of LB broth, marked A. 1 mL of well mixed solution of A was transferred to culture tube B containing LB broth. The same procedure was repeated to obtain the dilute solution for tube C, D and E. The MIC was determined by visual inspection of growth /no-growth of the above concentrations of the silver compounds marked A-

Equal volume (5 mL) of LB broth were measured into sterile culture tubes and inoculated with 100 μ L of *S. aureus* to each tube containing silver nitrate (12.8 mg, 25 mg), silver sulfadiazine (20 mg), 11.3mg complex 106/tecophilic (25:75) and 11.4 mg complex 106/tecophilic (75:25) fiber mats. The mixtures were incubated at 35 °C and the bactericidal activity was checked over a range of time by streaking one loopful of each mixture on an agar plate. The agar plate was then incubated at 37 °C overnight and the numbers of colonies of organism formed counted. The same procedure was repeated using 100 μ L *P. aeruginosa*.

Kinetic Test of Bactericidal Activity:

Equal volume (5 mL) of LB broth were measured into sterile culture tubes and inoculated with 100 μ L of *S. aureus* to each tube containing silver nitrate (12.8 mg, 25 mg), silver sulfadiazine (20 mg), 11.3mg complex 106/tecophilic (25:75) and 11.4 mg complex 106/tecophilic (75:25) fiber mats. The mixtures were incubated at 35 °C and the bactericidal activity was checked over a range of time by streaking one loopful of each mixture on an agar plate. The agar plate was then incubated at 37 °C overnight and the numbers of colonies of organism formed counted. The same procedure was repeated using 100 μ L *P. aeruginosa*.

Animal studies

Male Sprague Dawley (Harlan Sprague Dawley, Indianapolis, IN) adult rats (400-500g body weight) were housed in the university of Akron animal facility. Temperature and humidity were held constant, and the light/dark cycle was 6.00 am – 6.00 pm: light, 6.00 pm -6.00 am: dark. Food (Lab diet 5P00, Prolab, PMI nutrition, Intl., Bretwood, Mo.) and water were provided ad libitum. Animals were anesthetized with ether in order to inject the compound into the tail vein, using a 27 gauge syringe needle in a volume of 0.3ml sterile saline. The dosages for the ligand were 5mg and 50mg. At the end dosages of the experiment, animals were terminated and the liver, lung, kidney and heart tissues were removed and frozen at -70 °C. Urine samples were collected daily for later examination of the compound distribution. These studies were approved by the University of Akron Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).

X-ray Crystallographic Structure Determination.

Crystal data and structure refinement parameters contained in the supporting information. Crystals of 108 and complex 106 were each coated in paraffin oil, mounted on kryo loop, and placed on a goniometer under a stream of nitrogen. X-ray data were collected at a temperature of 100 K on a Bruker Apex CCD diffractometer using Mo K α radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å). Intensity

data were integrated using SAINT software, and an empirical absorption correction was applied using SADABS. Structures 108 and complex 106 were solved by direct methods and refined using full-matrix least square procedures. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement.

It should be evident that the present invention is highly effective in providing a method of inhibiting microbial growth by administration of a N-functionalized silver carbene complex. It is, therefore, to be understood that any variations evident fall within the scope of the claimed invention and thus, the selection of specific component elements can be determined without departing from the spirit of the invention herein disclosed and described.